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The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHAT IS THE MILITARY SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES?

WIDELY dissimilar reports are coming from Manila as to the military situation in the Philippine Islands. General Otis has frequently reported that the war is over, yet every week he sends a list of killed and wounded, and the war correspondents in Luzon seem to agree that the end of fighting and bloodshed is still far off. More than a month ago the War Department in Washington, as reported in a press despatch, said that "actual warfare will end with the present expedition of General Bates into the two provinces at the extreme southern part of the island of Luzon, after which military operations in the Philippines will close. Afterward there is nothing to do but to undertake to maintain order through a police system." Gen. Joseph Wheeler, too, who has just returned from active service in Luzon, said in last week's *Independent:* "The rebellion in the Philippine Islands is crushed, and I do not believe that the American troops will meet with armed resistance during the coming rainy season, tho there may be some resistance from armed bands of guerrillas." This seems to be the official view. The war correspondents at the front are far from sharing it, however, to judge from their reports. For example, the Manila correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.), an expansionist paper, says:

"Officers in the field now unite in saying that the pacification of the Philippines is impossible between the present time and the beginning of the rainy season. They set the time for this result (viz., the pacification of the Philippines) at from two to six years. No one who has been at the front and studied the situation with honest eyes believes that the insurgents can be subdued under two years. A majority are more inclined to six. The reports of casualties and prisoners taken by the enemy in attacks upon patrols and provision trains are suppressed as far as possible by Otis's special orders."

Mr. A. G. Robinson, the Philippine correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, thinks that peace has not yet come. Altho *The Evening Post* is an anti-expansionist paper, its Manila correspondent favors American control of the islands, for the present at least, and his fairness is vouched for by the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), a strong expansionist paper, which calls him "a most accurate Philippine correspondent." Mr. Robinson says:

"With the exception of the southern half of the eastern coast and the central strip of the southeastern peninsula, the island of Luzon is now nominally occupied by the American forces. I say 'nominally occupied,' because a considerable area, particularly the northern, is but thinly garrisoned, and, so far as I can learn, American influence extends only about as far as a Krag will throw a bullet. The occupation is unquestionably a forceful one. The stories of cordial welcome to the troops, of festivities and entertainments, have some foundation in fact, but they are generally misleading. . . . . .

"The Filipino organization is disintegrated and, to some extent, disbanded. But the greater number of those who constituted that army, tho many have returned to their homes and taken up some part of their normal life habits, still retain their guns, and the best information available leads me to an assurance that they keep in very general touch with each other throughout the island. I should say that the *war* may be over, but a more or less active and persistent *hostility* continues. Many of the islanders are subdued, but it is not at all established that they are pacified."

The Manila correspondent of the Associated Press has recently been sending some despatches telling of considerable resistance to the American arms. General Otis considers Manila itself, according to this correspondent, "the most troublesome center in the situation to-day." There is an insurgent junta in Manila, it appears, that cooperates with the one in Hongkong, inciting the Filipinos to continued revolt, and not long ago there was held in Manila a conference of representative insurgent leaders from different parts of Luzon. The correspondent says: "Some have been placed under arrest, but the others thus far have not been interfered with." Insurgent reorganization and activity are reported to be on foot in the provinces of Morong, Zambales, and Nueva Ecija. The province of Albay is becoming more quiet, but, he continues:

"Evidence accumulates of the treason and perfidy of the municipal presidents in the provinces of General MacArthur's district. The presidents of several towns in Lepanto and Union provinces have declined to continue in their positions, saying that they do not desire any further identification with the Americans. Travel between the towns garrisoned by the Americans is becoming more dangerous. All wagon trains must be escorted by heavy guards in order to insure their safety. Two ambushes were narrowly averted recently; small traveling parties are attacked; single travelers frequently disappear or are found dead."

A few weeks ago the same correspondent reported that Generals Young and Hood, operating about Aparri, had been compelled to ask for reinforcements; and that two bodies of Filipinos, 1,200 and 2,000 strong, were operating about Albay and New Caceres. The New York *Sun's* Manila correspondent told, about the same time, of a small American force surrounded by the insurgents in the town of Gubat, fifty-two miles from Albay. "Troops will be despatched to Gubat with all possible speed," said the correspondent in conclusion. The result has not yet been reported.

Another view of the Philippine military situation, giving both its favorable and unfavorable aspects, appears in the following

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paragraphs quoted in several papers in this country from an uncensored letter, dated February 13, from the Manila correspondent of a Hongkong paper:

"It is a strange state of affairs that exists in the Philippines to-day. Improvement is visible in nearly every quarter. Civil governments are rapidly being established in every town of importance, and garrisons and patrols are in process of extension wherever Americans hold the railway, and yet it is an undeniable fact that since January 1 the insurgent forces have captured a number of rifles and quantities of ammunition from the Americans almost equaling the sum total of American captures from the insurgents. Besides this, the casualty rate for the last two weeks will come very close to being heavier than at any other period of the insurrection, with the exception of the time of the outbreak and the fortnight beginning with March 25, 1899.

"The threatened guerilla warfare seems to be a reality, and parties of fifty or smaller numbers are ambushed and 'jumped' day after day. Supply trains, small escorts, and scouting parties are the special objects of attack, and the country is said to be full of small roving bands waiting at every convenient cover until the prey is caught. In one or two instances heavy patrols or strong scouting parties have quickly avenged these raids by setting out immediately and hunting down and killing as many of the marauders as possible. These lessons have not been forgotten, and in the immediate districts there have been no repetitions of the trouble. The authorities are giving the question considerable attention, and every effort will be made to insure the public safety, for on this depends the future of the country."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Globe* (Ind.), thinks that the unsettled condition of affairs in the Philippines will tell against the Republican Party in the coming campaign. He says:

"It looks to the unprejudiced as if the Republicans would have to go into the campaign and be forced to admit that all their calculations have failed, and that, after two years of continuous warfare with a very large force in the field, the end is no nearer in sight than it was a year or more ago. This will be an awkward confession to make, but it can hardly be avoided, and altho there will be excuses offered, that they will be regarded as satisfactory to the country at large is another question."

The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) says: "The prospect of an early peace in the Philippines is not bright. . . . It is evident that it is only by force that we shall be able to hold what we take by force. The islands will have to be thickly dotted with garrisons, and each garrison charged with the duty of maintaining order by the sword. Forcible annexation of the Philippines has brought with it responsibilities of a kind that were not anticipated a year ago." The Atlanta *Journal* (Rep.) thinks that "whether the war which we are carrying on in the Philippines be right or wrong, there can be no excuse for the misinformation concerning it which has been sent out from official sources ever since the beginning of hostilities," and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks that one might say that the present condition of the islands is anarchy, "did he not remember that the wise and good men who took the islands did it precisely to prevent anarchy. Therefore it can not be anarchy, but what it is we wish some good imperialist authority would explain." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.), however, says that "even if the existing conditions have been correctly represented it does not follow that the hostile attitude of the Filipinos deserves to be designated as warfare. General Wheeler's estimate is unquestionably quite correct, and only brigandage and guerilla fighting remain to be suppressed." The Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.), too, admits that the war "may be over in what one might call a military sense." But, it adds—

"there is an army of 60,000 men; there are garrisons; there are little expeditions; hospitals are full, and from time to time a ship returns loaded with dead. The people of Europe when their nations are said to be at peace are accustomed to these things. There are large standing armies; frequently considerable expeditions abroad in some part of the world afar off; the dead keep coming home. But is this the sort of peace, then, that we have, since the war is over, and that we are to have for an indefinite time—a garrison peace, the peace that exists while one man holds his revolver at the head of another?"

All these reports lead the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) to reiterate its demand that General Otis be recalled. It says:

"What is evidently needed in the Philippines is a more vigorous military commander. It is claimed in some quarters that Otis is worn down by hard work and that he is really unfit for arduous duty. At any rate, he is not producing the hoped-for results. . . . The proper remedy, in our opinion, is to send a commander like General Miles to the Philippines, and let him do, on a proportionate scale, what General Roberts has done for the British in South Africa. How quickly the situation there was reversed when a master put his hand to the helm!"

"AMERICAN MISGOVERNMENT IN CUBA."

MAJOR JAMES D. RUNCIE'S article in *The North American Review* for February, describing the first year of American rule in Cuba as "a record of error and neglect, of folly, ending necessarily in failure, and, possibly, in shame and disgrace," is now attracting more attention than when it appeared, because of the news that the republication of the article in the Havana press has resulted in Major Runcie's resignation from the Cuban finance, laws, and election commissions. His associates on these commissions practically forced his resignation by declaring that they would resign if he did not. Major Runcie is the legal adviser of Gen. Leonard Wood, and for more than a year he has given valuable service to the American administration in Cuba and to Cuban litigants, for no other compensation than his pay as a retired officer of the regular army. His article was written before General Wood's appointment as military governor.

Major Runcie ascribes the American failure in Cuba, as he sees it, to three principal blunders. The first blunder was made at Washington when a military garrison was sent to Havana, without, as Major Runcie thinks, any prearranged plan for the island's government, everything being left to the discretion of a military governor "who had no qualifications for the position." The second mistake was the military governor's restoration of the Spanish law in its entirety. This system of Spanish law, with "its defects and its enormities," is described as "scandalous." The third mistake was made when the military governor entrusted the administration of this evil system to the four Cuban secretaries who composed his cabinet. Major Runcie sums up the situation as it appears to him as follows:

"The folly of the military governor in proclaiming the complete reestablishment of the Spanish laws had the effect of preserving, in working order, every weapon and device for the purposes of fraud, corruption, and oppression that Spain had perfected after four centuries of misrule, and the use and control of this arsenal and magazine of iniquities was weakly handed over to men who, tho they had rebelled against the system when Spaniards were the oppressors and they themselves were the victims, have shown since they came into power not only their desire to preserve the same system with no material modifications, but their willingness to employ it for the oppression of their own countrymen. After almost a year of American supremacy, Cuba is governed by Spanish methods. The only change has been in the substitution of Cubans for Spaniards as the administrators of the machinery of government."

The Cuban secretaries, declares Major Runcie, "carefully preserved the entire iniquitous system, showing every desire to make it permanent, merely substituting themselves for the Spaniards who were formerly masters of the same powers for evil." Their first move was to fill all the offices in Cuba, "from the highest judicial and administrative posts down to the third and fourth assistant mayors of little hamlets in the remote wilder-

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ness," with men who had served in the Cuban army. Major Runcie continues: "That force never represented ten per cent. of the Cuban people, and its general character was such that high rank or long service in it might better be regarded as disqualifications for office, rather than as claims to consideration." The result, he continues, "is a political machine which covers the entire island, which has been constructed under cover of American authority, but is bitterly hostile to every American influence, and the aim of which is to obstruct and to defeat, if possible, the very purposes for which the Americans intervened and expelled Spain from Cuba."

Two departments of administration only, the department of customs revenue and the department of sanitation, have been satisfactorily administered; and Major Runcie thinks that their good showing is due to the fact that they have been under the complete control of American administrators. As to the other branches of the government he says:

"It may be stated, in brief, that wherever Cubans, under nominal American control, have been trusted to exercise the functions of government, the result has been worse than failure. The courts are corrupt and incompetent; the police forces are hopelessly inefficient; the public schools are unorganized; the municipalities are all bankrupt dependents on a political machine; the offices of government, high and low, are filled, very largely, with unworthy and incompetent officials; the laws, the courts, and the methods of procedure are unreformed; and, finally, almost every abuse against which Cubans rebelled and to remedy which the United States intervened, is in operation to-day under American authority. There exists throughout the island a condition of tame anarchy, which awaits only the withdrawal of the American forces to burst out into anarchy of another type. . . . . .

"Where Americans have been allowed to work, with American methods, the result has been distinguished success. On the other hand, wherever Cubans have been allowed to proceed, by any methods of their own choice, they have invariably clung to the methods of Spain, which they have employed for their own ends, not for the public good; and the result is disastrous failure, for which Americans are responsible. Not one step has been taken toward a realization of the purposes of the intervention. The problem has become, by reason of neglect and incompetency, more difficult to-day than it was a year ago. The house was swept and garnished, but the door was left open and the seven other devils seem to have taken advantage of the opportunity. If no change occurs soon the last state of Cuba bids fair to be far worse than the first."

A change did occur, soon after Major Runcie wrote his article, in the appointment of General Wood as military governor of the island. Secretary Root has just returned from a tour of investigation of Cuban conditions, and a congressional committee is also visiting the island to take a look at things and report to Congress.

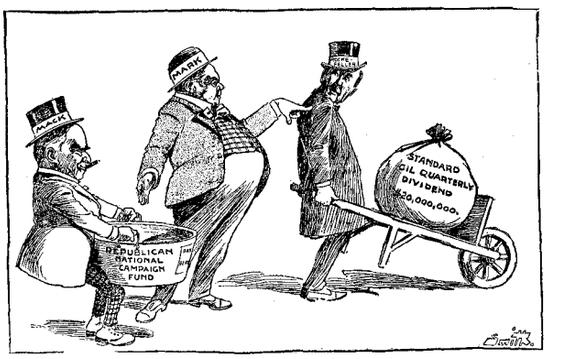
The New York *Evening Post*, commenting upon Major Runcie's article, says:

"With the arrival of General Wood in Havana a vigorous reformation of the imperfections in the machinery of government was begun. Commissions were appointed to revise the barbarities of Spanish legal procedure and the antiquated codes; to reorganize the judiciary; to adopt a modern charter for the cities of the island, with the especial purpose of returning to the municipalities some of the powers now centralized in Havana; to arrange for municipal elections; to reorganize the systems of finance and taxation—perhaps the most difficult and vital problem of all; and to regulate and expedite the transfer of real estate. It has even been found necessary to go so far into social details as to prescribe the methods under which brokers shall conduct their business, and meanwhile the great humanitarian work of cleansing the cities and making their public institutions habitable has gone on unceasingly. . . . . .

"Secretary Root can not fail to see that General Wood, and not his cabinet, is the real ruler of Cuba to-day, and that he has made an excellent beginning along the right lines."

GOOD AND BAD FORTUNE FOR THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

PUBLIC interest has been drawn to the Standard Oil Company twice in the past few days; first by the company's distribution of a dividend of $20,000,000, and then by a decision of the United States Supreme Court barring the company from doing business in Texas in violation of that State's anti-trust law. The distribution of the $20,000,000 (three per cent. quarterly dividend and seventeen per cent. extra dividend on capital stock of $100,000,000) is, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "probably without parallel in the annals of manufacturing," and it "will have the effect of strengthening the popular antagonism against the general system of which it is the most conspicuous representative. . . . It seems that Mr. Rockefeller is providing an object-lesson as to the profits of trusts—a rather risky proceeding at this juncture." The Chicago *Tribune* notes that while there are now about three thousand Standard Oil stockholders, eighty per cent. of the stock is owned by less than a dozen persons, "who have received, therefore, over $16,000,000 of the $20,000,000 just distributed"; and the Springfield *Republican*, recalling a recent increase of thirty per cent. or more in the price of oil, says that "it would appear that this was the source of the money for the extra dividend." The St. Louis *Republic* says:



"NOW, JOHN D., LET ME INTRODUCE MY FRIEND."
The Rocky Mountain News, Denver.

"A corporation which can pay such dividends can exercise a power in the government of a nation which can not be ignored in any calculation concerning that nation. By immense contributions to the campaign fund of a party and in other ways it can place a party under obligations that with weak or corrupt officials can change the whole trend of the Government. This vast power, it goes without saying, is used for the benefit of the corporation and of its chief owners and operators. Such a giant corporation exists in violation of public policy. It grows through the suppression of competition by any means at its disposal, fair or unfair, and it uses the same means to keep down competition."

The New York *Journal* remarks that "emperors and kings used to be considered the most expensive luxuries in which any society could indulge, but American capitalists could afford to keep them on their pay-rolls like coachmen. As to the President of the United States, with his little $50,000 a year, he is too small change to think about."

A good word is spoken for the company, however, by the Chicago *Evening Post*, which says:

"So far as the Standard Oil Company is concerned, however, the public may take to itself the solace that the people have shared somewhat in the profits, for the company is serving to the consumer cheaper and better oil than he could get before. The methods of developing the oil-fields have cheapened the product as well as added to the wealth of the men interested in the corporation. Huge capital has enabled them to do the work on a larger scale, and consequently at a less expense for each gallon produced, and they have both lowered the price and improved the quality. However, that fact is likely to be forgotten in contemplating the vast wealth thus distributed, altho it surely is

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worthy of some consideration. The figures hold the eye and dwarf all else by comparison."

So much for the profit side of the company's account. An item for the loss column is seen in the Supreme Court's decision against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, one of the constituent companies of the Standard Oil Company. According to Mr. Justice McKenna, who handed down the decision of the court, "the transactions of local commerce which were held by the state courts to be violations of the statutes consisted in contracts with certain merchants by which the plaintiff in error required them to buy of it exclusively, from it and from no other source, or buy exclusively from plaintiff in error, and not to sell to any person handling competing oils, or to buy exclusively from plaintiff in error and to sell at a price fixed by it." Such contracts were forbidden by the state laws, and the Texas courts forbade the Waters-Pierce Company to transact business in Texas, a decision which is now upheld by the United States Supreme Court. This decision, says the Chicago *Tribune*, "is based on the unquestioned right of a State to prescribe the terms on which foreign corporations may do business within its limits. . . . A foreign corporation must obey the laws of the State in which it does business. If it does not it can be expelled. To that extent at least the States have power over trusts."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says of the oil company's contracts with the merchants:

"If these contracts were not 'in restraint of trade,' it would be difficult to say what contracts or conditions of business could be in restraint of trade. The contracting merchants were tied hand and foot by the oil company—they could not buy oil from any other company; they could not sell oil to persons handling competing oils; and they had not a word to say about the price at which they sold the oil—they must sell it at a figure fixed by the company. If this was not trade-slavery, as far as oils were concerned, then the expression 'trade-slavery' can have no meaning."

As to the importance of the decision the same paper says:

"It is to be noticed, in regarding the final decision, that the Supreme Court did not have before it the question of the legality or illegality of trusts, and therefore the decision did not touch that question. What the court had before it, and what it did decide, was that a corporation is not allowed to come into a State and do business in violation of the State's laws, those laws being fair and constitutional. And the subdivision of the Standard Oil trust will from this time, very properly and very deservedly, forfeit its right to do business in the State of Texas, unless it mend its ways and conform to the State's regulations. It is no longer omnipotent.

"The decision, even tho it has not touched the question of the legality of trusts, is bound to be of far-reaching importance. For any State which chooses to pass a law declaring combinations that are 'in restraint of trade' to be illegal, can straightway rid themselves of the combinations by appealing to its own laws. The States have, as a sequel to this decision, the matter of tolerating or suppressing trusts in their own hands."

More trouble for the Standard Oil Company seems to be brewing in another quarter. The railway committee of the Canadian Privy Council is taking testimony in Ottawa in regard to freight rate discrimination, and last week, according to the despatches, the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways admitted that they had been giving rebates to the Standard Oil Company. A special despatch from Ottawa to the New York *Times* said:

"The railways charge generally 35 cents a hundred from Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and Black Rock to Montreal, while they only charge the Standard Oil Company and its affiliations 25 cents from Sarnia to Montreal, a longer distance. Not only was this the case, but they gave a reduction of one sixth off the twenty-five-cent rate from Sarnia to Standard Oil. It was a private arrangement.

"When this was being done they increased the rates from Detroit and Buffalo, thereby aiding to keep the field to the Standard Company in Canada. The minister of railways expressed the opinion that the discrimination was proved, but additional evidence will be taken."

STORIES OF THE HUMANITY AND INHUMANITY OF THE BOERS.

THE Boers had been so little known to the world at large prior to the outbreak of the present war, and so many conflicting reports were current concerning them, that their conduct under the supreme test of war has been watched with unusual interest. Were they indeed, as some charged, but a step higher than the savage, or was their character, as others claimed, essentially religious and humane? To judge from the expressions of opinion made from time to time, during the progress of the war, in the British and American press, the Boer has thus far come out of the ordeal of war with an improved reputation. Charges of inhuman conduct have been made, but on the whole the infrequency of any well-substantiated charges of that sort, and the abundance of the testimony of an opposite sort, has brought forth many tokens of surprise and gratification even from their enemies. We have collected reports of the more noteworthy instances of both kinds of conduct, as these reports have gained currency during the four months and more of the present war.

The Boers have been accused of firing upon ambulances, hospitals, women's camps, and flags of truce, and of using the flag of truce as a decoy. As to the first two charges the London *Chronicle* tries to explain them by saying that "when long-range fire is sweeping a battle-field, stretcher parties and field hospitals are always liable to be hit"; but no attempt has been made to explain the charges of abuse of the white flag. "S. B.," writing in *Harper's Weekly*, says:

"I suppose there never was a war in which one side did not accuse the other of breaking some of the rules of the game. War is pandemonium, and the regulations of war are microscopic and unemotional, and it is not always possible to guide such a confusion of human passions in accordance with paper maxims."

But, he continues:

"There is, however, one accusation which rises above the level of these stock charges, and is being brought again and again by the British against the Boers. It is an imputation not less serious than the charge—happily proved false—that the Spaniards were mutilating American soldiers. It is to the effect that the Boers are in the habit of hoisting the white flag as tho about to surrender, and then, when the British have ceased firing and are advancing to take possession of them, of pouring a murderous volley into their ranks. The charge does not come from British sources alone. It has been confirmed by American correspondents on the spot, and it has found its way into the official reports. Lord Methuen, after the battle of Belmont, had to send in a strong remonstrance on the subject to the Boer commander. 'To place a white handkerchief on a rifle,' he wrote, 'and so take advantage of your enemy, is a cowardly action, which neither you nor I can countenance.' On November 23 Lieutenant Willoughby was killed by a party which had raised the white flag. On the same day Lieutenant Blundell was shot by a wounded Boer whose wants he was attending to. On November 9 the Boers sent into Ladysmith a number of Transvaal refugees under a flag of truce. A party of British soldiers advanced beyond the picket-line to receive them, and was fired upon before it had time to regain the British lines. At Dundee, Glencoe, and Elandslaagte every engagement was marked by similar occurrences, and the loss to British regiments through these tactics, especially to the Gordon Highlanders, who were twice taken in by the same trick, was severe enough to arouse a very general feeling that no quarter should be given to such unsportsmanlike opponents."

Another serious charge is that the Boers have been using dum-dum bullets. One British medical officer, indeed, reports that while within the Boer lines, attending the British wounded, he found that some of the Boers had their bandoliers filled with soft-

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nosed bullets. Similar bullets have been found, it is reported, upon some of the Boer dead and wounded on the field. The Boers explain that the soft-nosed bullets are not issued by the Transvaal Government, but are brought by the Boer farmers, who use them in hunting big game. The medical officer said to one of the Boers, "You ought not to bring such things to fire at us"; and the Boer replied, "We must use whatever we can get."

Instances of Boer humanity, however, are not wanting. Several letters quoted in the British and American press seem to indicate that the prisoners at Pretoria fare tolerably well. Major Nugent, one of the English officers captured at Dundee and now at Pretoria, says in a letter to his wife (quoted in the London *Daily Mail*):

"I must say, and I don't say it because the Boers may read it, that nothing in the world can exceed the kindness they have shown toward us. They have done everything they can for us. We have been moved out of camp into the town of Dundee into houses. I have a little room to myself and a comfortable bed, sheets, etc., and the Boer magistrate in charge of the town since they captured it has told the senior medical officer that anything he asks for will be provided, as far as practicable. We are all right, and I am all right, but alas! I have no cigarettes."

The Manchester *Guardian* prints an extract from a letter written by John Wallace, a sergeant in the Seaforth Highlanders, to his father, a schoolmaster in the Isle of Man, under date Modder River, December 15, giving an account of the battles on the 10th and 11th of that month. He writes:

"Our regiment has suffered two hundred casualties, and the remainder of the brigade something the same. We were fifteen hours under the hottest fire known in modern warfare. We left most of our wounded on the field that night, and every one of them speaks in the highest manner of the kindness of the Boers. It seems that after our guns stopped fire, and when it got dark, the Boers came out of their trenches to our wounded, brought them water, food, and blankets, lighted their pipes for them, and did everything that was possible for them. It is only the scum of the Rand that fires on our sick and ambulance wagons. Woolf, the brewer's son, of Douglas and Crewe, has got wounded in the foot. I saw him this morning."

Captain Longhurst of the British Medical Corps in South Africa, told an Associated Press correspondent that he has been much impressed by the Boers' considerate treatment of the British wounded. A correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who was with General French's command in Cape Colony about Colesberg writes:

"Our burying party sent out was received by the Boers sympathetically. They rendered assistance also to our men. Over the grave they sang a hymn and some of the leaders made impressive speeches, expressing abhorrence of the war, regretting the heavy losses on both sides, and declaring the hope that the war would soon be ended. One wonders if ever before in the history of war the victors in such an engagement stood round the graves of the men they had just shot, sang a hymn, and, amid these solemn surroundings, impressively bewailed the strife of blood, which they fervently hoped would soon be ended. Mystery of earthly affairs, that we must shoot such men."

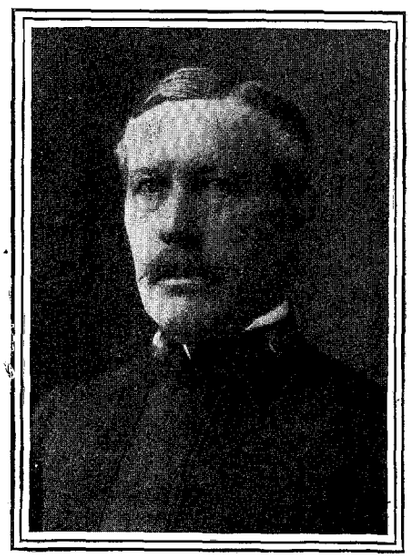
The Manchester *Courier* tells of an instance of Boer chivalry related in a private letter from a British officer. At Magersfontein, he says, "the Boers were so moved by the heroic indifference to death displayed by a party of two officers and twelve privates who charged up to the very muzzles of their opponents that, casting aside their weapons, they rushed in an overwhelming number on these men, seized the whole of them, and dragged them into their trenches. Then, when they had been disarmed, the Boer commandant said: 'There, you are free to go, and we will not reopen fire until you are within your lines.'"

Second Lieut. C. E. Kinahan, of the Royal Irish Fusileers, who were surrounded and captured in the first battle at Ladysmith, says in a letter to his father (quoted in the London *Chronicle*):

"We were all then taken prisoners, except two officers killed and eight wounded, and marched to the Boer laager, and sent off that night to a station twenty miles distant in wagons. While we were in their laager they treated us extremely well and gave us food and tobacco. All you read about the Boers in England is absolutely untrue; they are most kind to the wounded and prisoners, looking after them as well as their own wounded, and anything they've got they will give you if you ask them, even if they deprive themselves. We came up to Pretoria in first-class sleeping-carriages, and the way they treated us was most considerate, feeding us and giving us coffee every time we stopped. The day we arrived we took up quarters on the race-course, but we have been moved into a fine brick building, with baths, electric light, etc. They provide us with everything, from clothes down to tooth-brushes. They also feed us, and we are constantly getting presents of vegetables and cigars from private people. In fact, we can have everything we like except our liberty; for some reason or other they won't at present give us parole, and we are surrounded by sentries. There are close upon fifty officers in this building, and they have got any number of wounded ones in different places. They say they won't exchange the officers at any price."

GUAM'S NEW GOVERNOR.

THE interest with which the islet of Guam has been favored since the Spanish war has appeared to be due rather to Captain Leary, its picturesque naval governor, than to any claim that the bit of land itself has been able to make to fame. Now the despatches tell us that the natives are to be entrusted to a new governor, Commander Seaton Schroeder, whose portrait appears herewith. Captain Leary is coming home at his own request, and it is said to be due to his energy in putting the island's affairs into good condition that the Navy Department now entrusts the post to an officer of lower rank. The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press says:



COMMANDER SCHROEDER.

"The Navy Department expects a great future for Guam in a commercial way. Besides being a naval station, all the Pacific army transports are expected hereafter to touch at the island on the voyage to and from Manila, the projected Pacific cable will have a station there, a mercantile coaling-station will, it is thought, soon be established, and this will attract merchant vessels, so that Guam will become a regular port of call for the shipping in the Eastern seas. Commander Schroeder expects to sail on the *Solace* from San Francisco for Guam about the middle of May, and will relieve Captain Leary before July."

During the war with Spain, Commander Schroeder was executive officer of the battle-ship *Massachusetts*. He was appointed to Annapolis by President Lincoln in 1864, at the age of fifteen, entering at the same time as Commander Wainwright, the present superintendent of the Academy, who was also one of President Lincoln's appointees. Wainwright and Schroeder were close

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friends, and soon after graduation Schroeder married Wainwright's sister. Commander Schroeder will take his wife and children to Guam with him, it is said, and they expect to remain there at least two years.

IS A TARIFF WAR WITH GERMANY IN SIGHT?

UNLESS a satisfactory commercial treaty can be arranged between Germany and the United States, a tariff war is likely to begin in 1904. As usual, the Germans give warning by attacking the innocent American pig. Since our war with Spain, the "embalmed-beef" cry has been added, and restrictions, that may become almost prohibitive, will be placed upon the importation of American beef. The *Westliche Post* (St. Louis) sketches the situation to the following effect:

With great majorities, the German Reichstag has passed the paragraphs of the *Fleischbeschau* bill in the second reading. The third reading is not likely to end differently. The bill provides for so rigorous an inspection of foreign meat that it can be made prohibitive of all imports, if its stipulations are closely carried out. This has been brought about by the Agrarians and the Center Party, both of whom are chiefly dependent upon the agricultural vote. They hope to enforce the passage of the bill by threatening to withdraw their support from the naval bill unless their protectionist aims are furthered. On the other hand, the population of the cities, being mostly engaged in trade and industry, fear a tariff war with the United States. The Government is inclined to side with the industrials, and may possibly risk a general election to prove its confidence in the people.

Many German-Americans, especially those who have always maintained that the United States can enforce its own terms in any economic struggle, predict that Germany will suffer irreparable loss unless she surrenders unconditionally to her exporters. The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* says:

"The loss of her remaining trade with the United States would not be the only one Germany would suffer. The enormous increase in the price of foodstuffs, which must necessarily follow an exclusion of American produce, would react upon industry, and render it less able to compete with the industry of other countries. This would weaken the empire financially, and in turn influence the military budget. Moreover, emigration will once more increase, robbing the army of its living material. . . . Everywhere the people protest against this iniquitous bill. . . . It remains to be seen whether the Government will pay attention to these demonstrations. We believe that Germany is approaching a crisis, and only the firmness of the Administration can avert the threatening danger."

The New York *Staats-Zeitung* fears that Germany is drifting more and more into a pernicious policy of protection. The Chicago *Staatz-Zeitung* warns the Germans that their representatives have made remarks about American beef which have left a sting. The *Pittsburger Volksblatt* complains that the aristocratic members of the Agrarian Party are too short-sighted to grasp the power of the United States, and adds:

"The German people have incomparably much more to lose by a tariff war than the people of America. The latter are insulted by the German *Junkers*, whose impotent rage knows no bounds. Yet any American day-laborer is a king compared with the degenerate rabble of which the German Agrarians are composed."

The Cleveland *Wächter und Anzeiger* wishes that our own protected trust magnates would regard themselves in the light of the German Agrarians; but doubts that they have sense enough to do so. Many German-American papers admit that, broadly speaking, it does not pay Germany to do business with the United States under existing circumstances. In 1898 our exports to Germany were valued at $156,272,177, our imports from the same country only $84,225,777, and since then the balance in our favor has been still larger. The New York *Morgen Journal* points out that the Germans count on obtaining all the meat, grain, oil, etc., that they need from other countries. "The United States must examine," adds the paper, "whether our export to Germany is really so unimportant that it does not pay us to do something on our part for the prevention of a tariff war. This much is certain: a tariff war would not hurt Germany alone." The *Freie Presse*, in an exhaustive series of articles, expresses itself to the following effect:

It has been pointed out that our packing-houses did not scruple to provide rotten meat for our own soldiers, and it is not likely that they will deal more honorably by the foreigner. A strict inspection of American meat is not at all out of place, and honest firms can only profit by it. The importation of tinned meats and sausages can be stopped altogether by the Germans if the new law is to be enforced. But we doubt that this would lead to a tariff war. Germany imported in 1898 meat to the value of $35,461,500. But this money does not all come to us, as other countries, especially Austria and Russia, are purveyors of live cattle. The export to Germany of "provisions," such as canned meats, sausages, butter, and cheese, amounts to less than $500,000. That is not enough to offend a customer who buys nearly twice as much of us as we buy of him. The outcry against the Agrarians is unjust. The German farmers have undoubtedly been neglected by the Government, and it is not to be wondered at that they make a combined stand. Bismarck knew how to further the interests of all classes, and the present German Government must endeavor to follow in his footsteps. The row which is kicked up by the press ruled by international usurers whenever an attempt is made to protect honest labor is no reason for a refusal to grant that protection against the great capitalists.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. BRYAN'S NEBRASKA PLATFORM.

THE importance of the platform adopted by the Democratic State convention in Nebraska last week seems to arise from the fact that Mr. Bryan is understood to have approved, if, indeed, he did not write, its declarations; so that this platform is viewed as a forecast of what the national Democratic platform will be if Mr. Bryan retains control of his party. The Nebraska platform, which was adopted in convention in Lincoln, Mr. Bryan's home city, on March 19 (the day Mr. Bryan reached the age of forty), indorses "in whole and in part, in letter and in spirit, the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention held in Chicago in 1896"; favors an income tax, and the election of Senators by direct popular vote; opposes government by injunction; favors municipal ownership of municipal franchises, the initiative and referendum, "liberal pensions to deserving soldiers and to their dependents," the "immediate construction and fortification of the Nicaragua canal by the United States"; condemns the Dingley tariff as "a trust-breeding and extortion-inviting measure"; pledges the party "to wage an unceasing warfare against all the trusts—the money trust, the industrial trust, and the international land-grabbing trust," and demands "the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation"; condemns private monopolies and favors state and national anti-trust laws; condemns the Puerto Rico tariff bill; asserts that "the Constitution follows the flag"; opposes "wars of conquest and colonial possessions"; declares that the United States should give to the Filipinos: "First, a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference, as it has for nearly a century given protection to the republics of Central and South America"; favors the extension of this nation's trade and influence, but by peaceful means, not by force; and sympathizes with the Boers "in their heroic efforts to preserve their national integrity."

The Republican papers believe that such a policy as this plat-

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form outlines will mean sure defeat for the Democratic Party. The Philadelphia *Times* (Rep.) calls the platform "an awkwardly framed combination of claptrap political utterances," and says that "the only vital feature in it is its pronounced sympathy with Aguinaldo and his murderous insurgents in the Philippines, who would have abandoned the hopeless contest long since but for like treasonable utterances conveyed to them from this country." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) says of the plan of government for the Filipinos:

"Mr. Bryan wants to set up a government on his own ideas, and then abandon the government to the various revolutionary parties existing there, and while they are fighting it out stand off in the distance and proclaim to the various nations of the earth that the islands are under our protection. If these Filipinos have a right to be free, then Mr. Bryan has no right to set up a government for them. He must let them fight it out. His policy is absurd, and even cruel. It won't work."

Not a few papers think that Mr. Bryan's continued advocacy of free silver is unwise, a loyalty which the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) attributes to a desire for campaign contributions from the silver-mine owners. It says: "It is to be noted that in all Mr. Bryan's tremendous assaults upon the trusts he has never during the whole four years he has been before the public uttered a syllable against the silver trust. There is method in the apparent 16-to-1 madness of the highly intelligent Mr. Bryan." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), after a careful review of the political complexion of Congress, casts doubt on the oft-heard remark that the Senate is safely Republican for six years and would block any free-silver attempts of a Democratic President and House. *The Transcript* thinks that a Democratic victory next fall would almost certainly mean a Democratic House and very probably a Democratic Senate too, so that no friend of the gold standard can safely vote for Bryan. The Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) thinks that the Socialistic trend of the platform, instead of bringing Socialists into the Democratic Party, will send Democrats into the Socialist Party. "When the voters are invited to accept a diluted Socialism," says this paper, "they are apt to break away and go in for the real thing," as Eugene V. Brewster, of Brooklyn, has just done. Aside from the declarations of the platform, says the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.), "so long as Bryan menaces the integrity of the national honor, so long as he persists in all that his candidacy meant in 1896, there can be no issue so great, no duty so imperative and vital, as the one supreme obligation resting upon all honest men to drive this demagog out of public life, and to rid his own party of his pernicious influence."

Nor do the Gold-Democratic papers look upon this platform with any favor. The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says: "Mr. Bryan's political 'all-sorts column,' which he has put forth as the 'Democratic' platform in Nebraska, is an even more astonishing composition than was the notorious Chicago platform of 1896, which the Nebraska documents accepts and reiterates." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) calls the platform's treatment of the trust issue "frivolous" and its utterances on our Philippine policy "vague" and "contradictory." Says *The Times*:

"On the one hand it is asserted that the Constitution follows the flag. On the other it is demanded that a declaration should immediately be made promising the Filipinos first a stable government, second independence, and third protection from outside interference. It does not occur to Mr. Bryan that if the Constitution follows the flag, which is now floating over the Philippines, there is no way of giving the islands either a stable government or independence or protection from outside interference without a complete change in the provisions of the Constitution."

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) says that the only effect of the free-silver declaration will be "to alienate voters whose support is essential to success." It continues: "Really able and sagacious leaders seek to unite their own party and divide their antagonists. Mr. Bryan seems to prefer to reverse this process—to perfect the union of the Republicans and perpetuate the division of the Democracy." The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) says: "It hardly needed the speech of Mr. Bryan at the Nebraska Democratic convention and the platform which was made under his auspices to further convince the country that he would be the weakest candidate for the Presidency whom his party could nominate in this contest," and the Richmond *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says: "The Democratic Party has an opportunity to win this year, but if this Nebraska platform is to be, in fact, the platform of the national Democracy, the party will be flayed alive." The Baltimore *News* (Ind. Dem.) remarks:

"It is a pity that Mr. Bryan has not some of Mr. McKinley's capacity for absorbing instruction from the events going on in the world around him, and that Mr. McKinley has not some of Mr. Bryan's fine reliance upon the virtue of charging straight ahead, like a bull, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left, but confident in his own strength and persistence. A cross between the two candidates of the coming campaign would be a wonderful improvement on either of them."

The Democratic papers believe that victory is assured. The Washington *Times* (Dem.) after carefully reviewing the Nebraska platform, says: "Upon such a declaration of principles and purposes as we can assume that the platform of the national convention will be, a united Democracy can go before the American people with confidence, and ought to achieve a sweeping victory." *The Times* thinks, however, that "there is no proper or possible campaign issue before the country to-day but the trusts," and urges the party leaders to make the fight this year on that issue. The New York *Journal* (Dem.), too, would hold the silver issue in reserve until a time of financial stringency again demands remedy. The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) says it has "never seen a brighter prospect of Democratic success all along the line," and continues: "There is hardly a State in the Union where the party, with good management, does not have what is called a fighting chance. It is practically certain that the next House of Representatives will be Democratic. The voters will not tolerate that significantly suspicious subserviency which has led a majority of the Republican Congressmen to suppress their own convictions and vote as the President dictated." The Florida *Times-Union and Citizen* (Dem.) says: "The Republican Party can not rub the stains from its hands. Its sins will rise up like mountains, and all the power the party may bring to its support can not save its head from rolling from the block. It will meet a foe in solid phalanx, the strength and compactness of which have never been equaled in this country before." The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) recognizes that there is a prejudice in some quarters against Mr. Bryan, but believes it to be unfounded. It says:

"What is the source of this prejudice? Is it anything that can be separated from the mere partizan heat and passion of the last campaign? We ask any man who is dissatisfied with the policy of the present Administration to consider this question calmly. Do not push it aside in impatience. Honestly and candidly, what have you against Mr. Bryan? . . . . . .

"See if you can point to any act of Mr. Bryan's in public or private life on which you have any criticism to offer. Where has he done anything, or failed to do anything, improperly? Sum it all up and ask yourself if you differ from him on any material question except the method of restoring bimetalism. You can not well question that he is a man of ability. If any man differs from you on only one proposition you will ordinarily concede that he is a man of pretty sound judgment. Why not the same conclusion as to Mr. Bryan? Suppose he does differ from you on the one subject, is he not superbly right as to trusts and the tariff and the income tax and imperialism? Is he not absolutely sound on the principle of popular government and the limitations of constitutional government? What danger can there be in com-

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mitting the affairs of the nation to the control of such a man? We ask you again to think it all over calmly. Study the situation and study your own feelings, and then say if in fact your prejudice is founded on reason or on mere passion."

THE TRUST AS THE FRIEND OF THE WORKINGMAN.

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD, a director of the Standard Oil Company, makes the assertion that trusts, instead of decreasing the number of workingmen employed, have just the opposite effect. In an article in *The Independent*, he admits that the trusts, by adopting the most effective machinery and doing away with competition, often find one man able to do the work of two. "It follows," he says, "that laborers are temporarily displaced, and the hasty conclusion is formed that the general result is the employment of fewer laborers." This idea, however, Mr. Archbold contends, is a mistaken one; for the improved and economical methods result in lower prices and a better product; these, in turn, result in larger sales, and the larger sales mean a demand for more labor; hence "it follows as surely as day follows night that the number of laborers eventually employed is increased instead of being diminished." To make his point more clear Mr. Archbold recalls the time when machinery began to displace hand work. He writes:

"When steam-looms and spinning-jennies began to be adopted in England, spinners and weavers traveled the country destroying the implements which were robbing them of their opportunity to labor. At that time the number of spinners and weavers in England was less than 8,000. Ten years later 350,000 persons were employed in these industries, and to-day they furnish labor, directly or indirectly, to over two millions of the people of England."

The cotton and printing industries illustrate the same truth:

"The effect of combination and the utilization of machinery has been particularly evidenced in the cotton-manufacturing industry. One man will now do the work which required several men seventy years ago. Yet the number of laborers in this industry has increased from 62,000 in 1831 to 220,000 in 1890. And this is not solely due to increase in population, but largely to the fact that the consumption of cotton cloth increased over one hundred per cent. per capita by reason of a reduction of sixty per cent. in its cost price.

"The printing-press furnishes another illustration. I do not know how many men it would require with a hand-press to equal the production of a modern Hoe press. I think many hundreds. Yet the number of printers has been wonderfully increased by the improved press, because it has cheapened the production and thereby increased the number of readers.

"The rule is invariable. Whatever cheapens production increases consumption, and increased consumption creates increased demand for labor."

Enemies of trusts also urge that the trusts, in their greed, reduce wages as well as the number of laborers. Mr. Archbold replies that "this is best answered by an appeal to the facts, which show that it is not true. On the contrary, the trusts doing the most successful business pay the best wages, and, what is more to the purpose, they pay their wages the whole year round." And beside receiving better wages, he adds, the laborer finds that the trusts have reduced the prices of food, wearing apparel, and other necessities of life so that his money has more purchasing power.

Another familiar indictment against the trust is that its employees are like slaves, with no hope of ever becoming interested in the business. Mr. Archbold replies:

"There is always room at the top, and nearly all successful managers and superintendents began as ordinary laborers. Further, in trusts or corporations, even the ordinary laborer may become interested in the business by investing savings in the stock of the concern, and hundreds of them do in this way become profit sharers."

To sum up the trusts' blessings to the workingman, Mr. Archbold says of the business with which he is connected, the Standard Oil Company:

"It has reduced the price of its products, it has paid the best wages to its employees, and payment has been constant and certain. It has increased the number of employed, and a more faithful and better contented army of employees never existed. A great number of small concerns could never have created the costly machinery and plants, constructed the pipe-lines, built the tanks, tank-cars, and tank-vessels, opened the markets of the world, and built up the present oil business. That required combination and capital, without which there would not be to-day 35,000 workmen drawing $100,000 per day in wages, thousands of persons of moderate means interested in the business, and cheaper light in the palaces and huts of every continent."

IN the article entitled "Nicaragua Neutrality in the Light of History," which appeared in these columns March 17, occurred the statement that "Mr. Frelinghuysen, President Cleveland's Secretary of State, signed the treaty for the United States, but President Cleveland, after sending it to the Senate, recalled it," etc. The statement was in error, as Mr. Frelinghuysen was President Arthur's Secretary of State, and it was President Arthur who sent the treaty to the Senate after Mr. Frelinghuysen signed it. Soon afterward President Cleveland took office, and one of his earliest official acts was to recall the treaty from the Senate. The error was ours, not Professor Moore's, and hence does not detract from the value of any of his statements.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE life-insurance companies all favor the repeal of the Goebel law in Kentucky.—*The Nashville Banner.*

GENERAL MILES might not be met with a brass band if he should land at Ponce again.—*The Cincinnati Enquirer.*

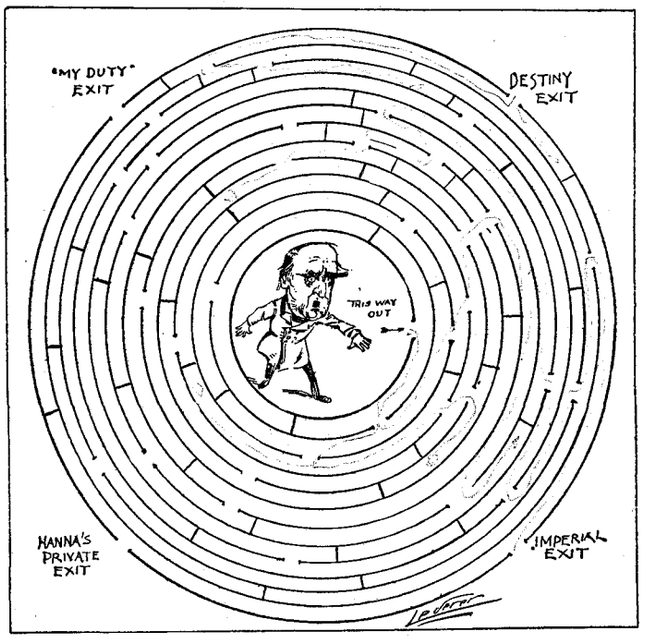
IF Otis will glance at South Africa, he will notice that Roberts takes the same town only once.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

VENEZUELA has just opened another revolution, and is now two ahead of Ecuador in the total score.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

OUTSIDE sympathy with the Boers in the South African war has recently changed to sympathy for the Boers.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

HAVE the Republicans considered the strength Otis might develop as a Vice-Presidential candidate? People might vote for him to get him away from Manila.—*The Chicago Record.*

ABSENT-MINDED PRESIDENT.—The Puerto Ricans have an idea that Tommy Atkins is not the only "absent-minded beggar." They recall something said concerning "plain duty," and "the flag does not mean one thing in Puerto Rico and another thing in the United States."—*The Omaha World-Herald.*



THE PUERTO RICO MAZE—HOW WILL HE GET OUT OF IT
The Chicago Chronicle.

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LETTERS AND ART.

TOLSTOY'S LATEST EXPRESSIONS ON ART AND LITERATURE.

SINCE Count Tolstoy's partial recovery from serious illness, and the appearance of his latest novel, "Resurrection," interviewers from many lands have flocked to Moscow, where he has been spending the winter months; but few have been received. The longest and most interesting talk was accorded to a representative of the *Roussky Listok* of Moscow, whom the count had mistaken for a private visitor, but who frankly stated the object of his call. Tolstoy discussed literary, dramatic, ethical, and even political questions. During this "interview" he gave utterance to the hope of reading every morning the news of a fresh English disaster in South Africa—an utterance criticized as wholly inconsonant with his philosophy of non-resistance and submission to Providence. Ignoring the political portions of the interview, we translate those relating to art and literature, with the few words of personal introduction:

"You write for the papers," said the count with a smile, "while I took you for an ordinary visitor. I fear it is not going to turn out well. . . . The interviewers pry into everything and act as confessors. You drop an imprudent remark, and straightway it is published. It can not harm me, of course; but, you know, very often things are attributed to me which I had never said or intended. . . . . .

"My health is not good. I feel that the end is not far off, but it does not disquiet me in the least. I go very readily to meet the inevitable. I continue to work, from habit largely, but I am not prepared to say anything about the character of my new literary projects.

"As for my 'Resurrection,' it embodies a few guiding ideas. These I have long held, and in this latest novel is an attempt to express them. I am satisfied with it, for I have said in it what I had wished to say for a long time. I have tried to portray three kinds of love—physical love, higher love, and the highest of all, which ennobles man and produces 'resurrection.' I have been considerably hampered by the censorship, but there has been compensation in the larger number of readers than a more solid periodical, not subject to the censure, could have commanded.

"Literature has been swallowed by the periodical press, especially the daily papers. These have become speculative, gambling ventures. The question with publishers and editors is not: What shall we serve? What shall we teach? but simply, How shall we get rich? Among gamblers in any form it were absurd to look for moral purposes or high aspirations, and since literature has become a commercial enterprise, we can not expect to find much idealism and morality in it.

"The technical side of every form of literature has reached a state of marvelous perfection; but this is not all that is essential to art. They say that the stage has developed wonderfully in the matter of scenic appliances; but we have neither good plays nor good interpreters. And this is true of fiction as well—technic, but no substance. Labor is exclusively devoted to the external side. Take our Dostoievsky. Technically he is beneath any criticism; but he gave not only to Russia, but to all Europe, a new world.

"Turn to the modern drama. I have just read Ibsen's latest play, 'When the Dead Awake.' Heaven knows what it all means! It seems to me mere raving. The hero, the sculptor, seeks truth; the heroine also seeks truth, and in the course of her quest she has made a number of victims. And after all these achievements, the two ascend some mountain to live nearer the truth! Is this life? Are these real human beings? Where is there any drama in this decadent confusion? Thirty years ago it would have been passed over with a few sarcastic remarks. To-day it is eagerly seized upon, praised, translated, produced. Talk about the serious purposes of the modern theater!"

To another interviewer, who congratulated Tolstoy on his completion of "Resurrection" and his fame and influence, the count said among other things:

"If there is anything pleasant in this 'fame,' it is the sense of the vanity of it all. . . . And yet, I find in some papers praise and eulogies that are unjust and extravagant to the point of indecency. This is by no means agreeable to one's self-love, any more than unjust attacks are. Formerly I abstained altogether from newspaper reading, just as I have abstained from smoking; but since my illness I have fallen into the habit of reading the papers. No, there is no satisfaction in such praise.

"Moreover, these is a feeling of oppression, of acute responsibility for your sayings and doings. You are—how shall I put it?—like the man on board ship who holds the speaking-trumpet. You certainly can not talk nonsense into the trumpet! . . . There can be no pleasure in fame when you have higher objects in view. Greater and better than fame is the consciousness of duty performed—of that which I call the service of God and the doing of His will. Fame is relegated to the rear where there is a consciousness of duty. I certainly was not born in order that people might praise me. The discharge of my duty is the only source of real satisfaction."

Finally, with regard to the more general question of the function and responsibility of authors as a special class, Count Tolstoy said:

"It is impossible to write without drawing a line between good and evil. Unless one is a passive photographer in literature, one must, while writing, keep in mind that which ought to be, and not merely that which is. It is incumbent upon the writer to communicate to the reader his profoundest faith. One should not write in obedience to mere reasoning, but in obedience to a feeling dominating the whole being. The writer's trouble originates in the fact that he sees what others do not see, and that what to him is clear is to others vague and obscure. The expression of what he sees is his spiritual labor.

"Of course, it is necessary to have something new to say, for the insignificant and familiar can not make a subject, and it is essential that what is said be said plainly and intelligibly, and should be prompted by genuine emotion. But in order to know what humanity needs, it is necessary to live and suffer with it. The form, where there is a sincere desire to say something, will be added unto one. The man who moves forward thinks least of all of the mechanics of motion."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

READING ALOUD AS AN AID TO LITERARY STUDY.

OF late years many educators—among them Professor Corson, one of the leading English scholars of America—have called attention to the importance of reading aloud as a help in studying literary masterpieces, whether in prose or poetry. In *Werner's Magazine* (March), Mr. S. H. Clark shows some of the ways in which the vocal interpretation of literature is helpful. He writes:

"Oral reading compels the attention to details. Thus, the figures, scenes, incidents of a selection are deeply impressed upon the mind, and as a result the imagination is stimulated. This is the first requisite. Stimulation of imagination vitalizes, makes vivid the picture. I mean more. I mean seeing the picture, and dwelling upon it, holding it by an *effort of the will*, so that there rushes into the plane of consciousness, out of the unfathomable and inexplicable depths of the subconsciousness, ideas, pictures, experiences of the past; in a word, memories. These combine with the picture, and the result is imagination and emotion.

"The action of the subtle law of the association of ideas must never be lost sight of in connection with the development of imagination, and, through this, the development of emotion. Association of ideas is a spontaneous activity of mind. All we need to do is to hold a picture before the mind and the brain will do the rest. The wider our range of experience and culture the greater the number of potential associative ideas. If, therefore, we ponder carefully each detail of a selection, as we are compelled to do in preparing for oral recitation, if we do as Wordsworth tells us in 'Daffodils,' 'gaze—and gaze,' the law of association of ideas will bring to consciousness past experiences that will so stimulate the imagination that the emotions will be

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aroused. As a result, we shall feel with the poet the joys of nature, the anguish of despair, or the upliftment that comes from a sympathetic contemplation of the good, the beautiful, and the true. Surely such experiences are worth having, and if worth having, worth striving for. Who can study and read aloud with feeling the stately, dignified speech of Othello to the senate without becoming more dignified? Who can represent the grandeur of soul, the unswerving honesty of Brutus, in the garden scene, without adding somewhat to his own moral stature? We can not by thinking add to our physical height, but we can and do grow *spiritually* only by first *thinking* and then *doing* the right. Good literature affords the stimulus to this thinking, and good reading means that the student is, for a moment at least, in the higher realm of emotion."

Emotion, says the writer, is an educational principle almost lost sight of in modern systems. In this connection, it is interesting to learn that a new school of educators believe it to be demonstrable that the emotions are cultivated through the ear rather than through the eye.

JOHN RUSKIN AS "A MAN WITHOUT PERMANENT CONVICTIONS."

RUSKIN'S great work in preaching to unwilling ears that there is a higher aim in life than material progress and money-making, and in holding up the value of beauty as a living power, are freely acknowledged by most critics; but some of them are disposed to contest his claims to be a great teacher of art and life. Mr. H. Heathcote Statham, writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (March), is of this number. A sober analysis of Ruskin's writings on art, says Mr. Statham, shows that "he had no settled or permanent convictions at all." He continues:

"It was said of a late great statesman that he was a most conscientious man, but that, unfortunately, he had so many consciences. It may be said of Ruskin that while . . . he wrote always with passionate earnestness of conviction, he had so many convictions. It would be difficult to find in his writings on art any positions permanently and consistently maintained except two, viz., a hatred of railways and of Renaissance architecture. Over and over again we find him so carried away by his desire to make a strong point of the idea which at the moment was predominant in his mind, that he appears to have totally forgotten that he had laid down the reverse proposition on another occasion. Moreover, the desire to make an effective point, to make the most of a suggestion of the moment, is constantly betraying him into rhetorical flourishes which are entirely inconsistent with fact. One of the most characteristic examples is furnished by a passage in the Oxford Lectures of 1884. A friend, rather incautiously, had remarked to him that the conventional arrangement of the hair over the forehead of an archaic Greek bust formed a zig-zag 'just like the Norman arch at Iffley Church.' The remark was probably a joke, but Ruskin laid hold of it at once and presented it seriously to his audience as an instance of symbolical ornament derived from Greek sculpture by the Norman builders—'who, looking to the Greeks as their absolute masters in sculpture, and recognizing, also, during the crusades, the hieroglyphic use of the zig-zag for water by the Egyptians, may have adopted this easily attained decoration at once as the sign of the element over which they reigned, and of the power of the Greek goddess who ruled both it and them.' (!) Such a forced derivation for a form of ornament which, like the so-called 'Greek fret,' is part of the *origines* of ornament recurring all over the world among primitive peoples, is really too absurd.

"'Modern Painters' is a book full of eloquence and enthusiasm, full of suggestiveness, and in some portions, such as the chapter on cloud forms, really instructive in regard to the problem of the translation of the appearances of nature into painting. But the contradictions of principle in it are so barefaced and preposterous as to nullify any value which it could be supposed to have, and which the author evidently considered it to have, as a didactic treatise on art. His whole claim to respect as a teacher on art is itself based on a barefaced logical fallacy:

'It is as ridiculous for any one to speak positively about painting who has not given a great part of his life to its study, as it would befor a person who had never studied chemistry to give a lecture on the affinities of elements. But it is also as ridiculous for a person to speak hesitatingly about laws of painting who has conscientiously given his time to their ascertainment, as it would be for Mr. Faraday to announce, in a dubious manner, that iron had an affinity with oxygen, and to put the question to the vote of his audience whether it had or not.'

"This is a glaring instance of the fallacy of 'ambiguous middle term'; the word 'law' used in a double sense. A 'law' in chemistry is a discovered and demonstrable fact: a so-called 'law' in painting, as far as there is such a thing, can be at best nothing more than a consensus of opinion based on the practise of the best painters; and it is on the ground of such a fallacy that Ruskin claimed the position of being an *ex-cathedra* and infallible teacher on art. And the infallible teacher contradicts himself over and over again. He tells us, in 'Modern Painters':

'One rule in art, at all events, has no exception; all great art is delicate art, and all coarse art is bad art.'

But what do we find in the essay on 'Pre-Raphaelitism'?

'I only wish people understood this much of sculpture, as well as of painting, and could see that the finely finished statue is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, a far more vulgar work than that which shows rough signs of the right hand laid to the workman's hammer.'

Read separately, each sentence might be taken to be the expression of a deeply felt conviction; read together, they subside into mere rhetoric."

The truth is, says Mr. Statham, that Ruskin could never make up his mind whether to espouse the side of the Realists or the Idealists in landscape painting, for he had committed himself at one time to the former school as a pre-Raphaelite, and to the Idealists in his vast admiration for Turner. As a critic of architecture, Ruskin, to be sure, has done more than any one else to awaken an interest in this art, Mr. Statham admits; yet even here Ruskin is "entirely a false guide." "The Stones of Venice," altho a wonderful book, full of splendid passages, is "one tremendous paradox from beginning to end," while the "Lectures on Architecture" is "one of the most mischievous books on the subject ever written"—a "medley of false criticism and false analysis." Indeed, Ruskin's architectural animadversions and pronouncements are "really quite beyond comment," particularly his condemnation of Greek architecture as compared with the Gothic. In "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," however, Ruskin, in spite of some fallacies, has, Mr. Statham again admits, really done nobly in quickening the public sense of the greatness and nobility of architecture—and this is where Ruskin has served art. He has little logical teaching to give about art, but "he has made thousands of persons care for it as they never cared for it before, and never would but for him," for Ruskin has been the only writer upon art of sufficient literary genius to make himself read and felt by the people at large.

With respect to Ruskin's attitude toward life, particularly toward his own times, Mr. Statham writes:

"His writings are full of great and noble ideals in regard to social life, and the duty of mankind to one another; he has said many things which much needed to be said, and for which the world should be better and wiser. But his theory of life, as far as it can be gathered from the collective evidence of his writings, was in many respects hopelessly at variance with facts. He could see that the present age, and especially in his own country, was painfully indifferent to the beautiful element in life. But he could not see that, in spite of this, it is in many ways a great and remarkable age in the history of the country; that science has immensely ameliorated the life of man in many important points; that education is better and more widely spread than it has ever been before; and that whatever the effect of railway and engineering works in partially spoiling the face of the country, the increased means of intercommunication opened up during the present century has been one of the most powerful contributors to human progress, and in the main to human happiness. As to the matter of railways, it may be said that, altho a railway in the process of making always spoils a site for the time, once made and in being, and the embankments and cuttings harmonized by vegetation, the supposed injury done to the landscape

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by them has been very much exaggerated. The moving train is even a picturesque incident in the scene. Nor could Ruskin see that great engineering works, such as bridges and viaducts, are really the natural and characteristic products of the conditions of modern life, and that they have a grandeur of their own, when they are simply the expression of construction on a great scale."

A RADICAL'S "PLAIN TALK."

MR. ERNEST H. CROSBY is waging as earnest a war against conventionality—political, social, religious—as ever the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, his father, waged, as Dr. Parkhurst's predecessor, against the saloons and dives of New York City. Mr. Crosby, the son, is the foremost American disciple of Tolstoy, was the first president of the Social Reform Club of New York City, is an apostle of Henry George and at the same time—a rare combination—a preacher of Socialism, and withal a man of fine breeding and culture. To this series of forbears by nature or choice—Howard Crosby, Tolstoy, Henry George, and Karl Marx—should also be added Walt Whitman, which makes him five times a radical. Mr. Crosby has lately published a volume of poetry entitled "Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable," written for the most part in Whitmanite stanzas, in which his hatred of false conventionalities finds expression with the earnestness of the old Hebraic prophets. Portions of the book are being translated into Russian by Count Tolstoy for circulation among the Slavs.

ERNEST HOWARD CROSBY.

In "Morituri Salutamus," Mr. Crosby pays his respects to the drawing-room world of to-day in the following satirical fashion:

Hail, Custom, we, about to die, salute thee! Behold us, thy slaves and prisoners,
Bound and swathed in ponderous frock-coats and satin linings, in new-creased trousers, in starched cambric shirts and silken underclothing;
Shackled in stiff collars and wristbands, in gold chains and finger-rings;
Helpless in patent-leather boots, tight-fitting gloves, and hard-rimmed top-hats;
Decorated, like victims for the sacrifice, with flowers in buttonholes, and rich scarves, and jeweled scarf-pins;
Forced to talk and to walk, to get up and sit down thus and so . . .
Guarded by despotic butlers, and valets and housemaids;
Looking out of windows, hopelessly bored, at the genuine life going by, in which we may not share; . . .
Our women even more deeply sunk in the glittering slough than ourselves;
Nerves snapping, digestion spoiled, temper irretrievably lost, soul unheard of this many a long year!

. . . . . .

Oh! for a breath of mountain air, an hour of God-given outdoor toil!
Oh! for a voice of command from heaven, crying:
"Lazarus! come forth!"

For what he regards as the equally exotic and utterly conventional literary life of the day, Mr. Crosby has also his word of commiseration:

Pity our dilettante literary men and artists,
Cut off from their base of supplies, the common people,
Starving, as it were, in a foreign land;
Uttering trim futilities for each other's edification,
Their prophetic function all forgotten.

Such were not the men of old—
Sophocles and Euripides, when all Athens watched from sunrise to sunset the destiny of Œdipus or Orestes;
And Cimabue, when the populace of Florence bore his Madonna of the Dawn in triumph from his studio to the Altar.
Such were not the great musical composers of our own time, for they too spake for the masses;
And to-day, where German workmen meet together, you may hear sung the noblest chorals,
And the forlornest Italian village can appreciate Verdi and Mascagni.
The artist must embrace his lowliest fellow men; in vain will he seek for inspiration elsewhere.
The bard and painter should be the head and right arm of the People;
What can we expect from Art when we lop these from the trunk?

In Mr. Crosby's concept of love is probably to be found the key to his whole message. The poem "Love" reads thus in part:

In loving you, I love more than you.
When I embrace you, my arms encircle something vague and vast beyond you.
When I gaze into the depths of your eyes, I look beyond the farthest constellation.
You are not a finality: you are the way.
Through you and in you I love the whole world.
If you fall at my side, I know that you will still be walking by me.
If I fall myself, I shall only be the closer to you.
Why then should we be anxious, when we may live where there is neither Separation nor Death?
Love on a lower plane is but a brief illusion.

WHAT GIVES PREEMINENCE TO FRENCH LITERATURE?

TO most people on the Continent of Europe or in Latin America, such masters of English as Milton, Wordsworth, Burke, and Ruskin are but names; while Montaigne, Molière, Voltaire, Hugo, Balzac, have been a mighty influence in social and political affairs in every country in Europe. Noting this fact, Mr. George McLean Harper seeks (*Atlantic Monthly*, March) to find the reasons for this preeminence of French literature. He believes it to be due to three causes: the lucidity and directness of French thought; the fitness of the French language to express ideas with clearness, facility, and terseness; and the leadership of French thinkers in movements of social enlightenment and reform. This preeminence is not an ephemeral thing. Says Mr. Harper:

"Moreover, it is not merely in recent times that French literature has maintained either the supremacy as compared with other modern literatures, or at least a position in the first rank. It has been of such a sort that if you wish to know what the choice spirits of the world were thinking, at any given time, about the most important contemporary happenings, you will not be far astray if you read the French books of that period. The position of French literature has all along been much like the geographical situation of the country, in the center of Western Europe, or like the political standing of the nation, in the forefront of progress. To be imbued with the French spirit has almost always meant to be near the heart of the age. And furthermore, French literature has shared with Italian the distinction of being a large part of the channel through which Greek and Roman civilization and the traditions of ancient scholarship have flowed downward into the modern world."

As to the chief cause of this supremacy, Mr. Harper says:

"Nowhere has literary competition been so severe as in France. Nowhere has good work been so openly and dazzlingly rewarded. And nowhere, also, has failure been so quickly remarked and unhesitatingly derided. So that, in order to receive the stamp of authoritative approval, literary work in France has had to come up to a high standard. Frenchmen have the artistic conscience more highly developed than Englishmen or Germans, and are less likely to commend a badly written book or a poor painting. It is the carefulness resulting from such sharp competition and such outspoken criticism that, more than anything else, has made French prose so clear, until now it is perhaps a more easily handled instrument of expression than English, and certainly more facile than German, and more precise than Italian."

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THE APPLETON FAILURE.

THE news of the failure of another long-established publishing house, following that of Harper & Brothers last autumn, has not only been received with great regret, but has occasioned much speculation as to the cause of these events. The Appleton failure is not, however, regarded as so serious a matter as that of the Harpers. The official statement of the firm's affairs, as given to a commercial agency on February 1, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Cash	$190,387.66	
Bills receivable	19,483.61	
Accounts receivable:		
Merchandise	170,009.58	
Instalments	929,648.08	
Manufactured stock (estimated)	386,000.00	$1,695,528,93
Plates and stock in process (estimated)	$830,000.00	
Plates of special books (estimated)	380,000.00	
Appleton Manufacturing Co., stocks and bonds	388,500.00	
A. J. Johnson Co. stock	188,000.00	
A. J. Johnson Co. bonds	97,000.00	
Periodicals	25,000.00	1,908,500.00
Total		$3,604,028.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00	
Surplus	446,598.76	
Bills payable	1,140,000.00	
Merchandise account, payable	17,430.17	$3,604,028.93

A statement was issued by the firm to its creditors, which was in part as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: For three fourths of a century the house of D. Appleton & Co. has continued without interruption or default. With growing reputation, merited, we trust, the house legitimately has extended its interests until its position in the publishing world is firmly established and also is, we are emboldened to believe, highly esteemed.

"These statements measure the pain with which we announce to you the suspension of our personal operation of the business which three generations of our family have uninterruptedly and successfully pursued.

"The present situation is owing not to undue business risks nor to trade losses, but mainly to the fact that through the extension of our business on the instalment contract basis (which contracts amount to fully $900,000, now outstanding and in due course collectible) our capital has become inadequate to meet our maturities, and we are unable to meet our obligations."

Besides the cause here stated—the extension of the firm's instalment business and the delay in collecting these accounts—the impression commonly prevails that the Appletons have suffered by the increased caution of the banks caused by the Harper failure.

The New York *Evening Post* (March 23) attributes both failures to "internal and personal causes," which consisted partly in an undue value set upon books now dead or moribund, partly in a disproportionate investment (in the case of the Appletons) in books sold on the instalment plan. It continues:

"Unfortunate from every point of view as the failure of two such houses is, there is no warrant for the conclusion that it indicates a falling-away in the public appreciation of literature, or that publishing enterprises, when wisely and conservatively managed, are more hazardous than they formerly were. They are, no doubt, somewhat less profitable, as most forms of business activity are, for the percentage of profit has shrunk. But the market for good books is larger than it ever was. The share of the profits that now goes to authors is larger, and the share that goes to publishers is smaller, than used to be the case; but it has hardly yet come to pass that the downfall of publishers can be laid at the door of authors' greed. These two failures, at any rate, must be laid at the door of the publishers themselves."

The New York *Times* (March 24) thinks that it was difficult for the Appletons, as it was for the Harpers, to adjust themselves to the new conditions of publishing which have come in of late years.

The Springfield *Republican* (March 23) sees "no such interior decay as caused the Harper troubles, but rather an unwise use of some of the less legitimate commercial methods which are resorted to by furniture, sewing-machine, and piano dealers."

PADEREWSKI AS AN EXEMPLAR OF "BARNUMISM."

THE most cruel treatment which Paderewski's personal peculiarities have yet brought forth is bestowed in a recent article by Mr. Philip Hale, the musical critic. After attributing the great pianist's success to personality, and reviving the old Paris tale that Paderewski's hirsute waves were due to nightly curl-papers, he says (in *The Musical Record*, of which he is editor):

"The personal quality of Mr. Paderewski would have carried him far if he had chosen some more peaceful calling, as diplomacy, the army, law, medicine, the priesthood—or if he had sold soap on the street corners.

"Would the effect of his performance be as great if he should play behind a screen? How cunningly contrived is his *mise-en-scene!* The dim hall, the stage light arranged to fall upon the pianist's lucrative hair, the purpose to accentuate the androgynal mystery that sits in the low chair, the delay of twenty minutes to heat curiosity and excitement to the boiling point of hysteria: O Barnumism—*refined* Barnumism—but *Barnumism!*

"The day may come when a still more skilfully managed pianist will play in a hall that is dark, save for a lime-light thrown from the gallery on the hypnotist. He may close the concert with a pianissimo, and then sink through the stage, with the piano, while he gracefully kisses his hands to the ladies. Or with a fortissimo he may ascend with the piano, as in the apotheosis in a pantomime. I wonder why even now Mr. Paderewski does not prefer to appear on the stage by the aid of a vampire trap."

Mr. Hale does not deny Paderewski's attractive qualities as a pianist when he is at his best. His polished and dazzling technic, his exquisite tone, his ringing of the phrase, his clearness in contrapuntal passages are all attainments which distinguish him among pianists, thinks Mr. Hale; but he often forgets his better self and makes an "exhibition of sensationalism" closely akin to "charlatanry."

Mr. Hale prefers De Pachmann to Paderewski as a Chopin player, and in this Mr. W. S. B. Mathews, the well-known critic and editor of *Music*, agrees with him. The latter says (in *Music*, March):

"When one hears him, one carries away a distinct impression, despite defects in the larger and more serious moments. When one has heard Paderewski, one remembers to have *seen* him; one recalls the dim light, the 'lucrative hair,' as Hale calls it, and the sentiment of the cantilena. One remembers the pounding; and, if one is young enough or hysterical enough, one can even remember this as a phase of art. But not otherwise."

It appears that musical "Barnumism" decidedly pays from the commercial standpoint. According to "semi-confidential" information mentioned by Mr. Mathews, Mr. Paderewski's present American tour had already realized over $100,000 for the pianist at the thirty-first recital.

NOTES.

THE four hundred and thirty-fifth thousand of "David Harum" is announced, and sales are reported to keep steadily on.

TOLSTOY occasionally reads his stories in manuscript to a select circle of his admirers, but on one occasion, says *The Westminster Gazette*, he ventured upon the more trying experiment of reading his drama, "The Dominion of Darkness," to some peasants. To his profound astonishment, his audience not only failed to appreciate the pathos of passages which brought tears to his own eyes, but laughed right out in the midst of them.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOME AUTHORITIES WHO DO NOT AGREE WITH PROFESSOR ATWATER.

AS is the case in so many controversies, the dispute over the results of Professor Atwater's experiments on alcohol appears to turn largely upon definitions. What is a food? If it is a substance acting as Professor Atwater has shown alcohol to act, then alcohol is a food; otherwise it is not. In choosing the word, the professor specially qualified and explained it in his earliest statement; but such qualifications are lost sight of in a prolonged dispute. Dr. Kellogg, the editor of *Modern Medicine*, collects in his February number the opinions of a large number of experts who disagree with Professor Atwater's conclusions and inferences. Dr. Kellogg says in introducing these:

"It is interesting to note how general and unanimous has been the protest against the statements published by Professor Atwater recommending alcohol as a food. Professor Atwater claims to have proved that alcohol is oxidized in the body, and that on this account it must be regarded as a food. At first this bald statement was received with respectful silence, as the details of the experiments made by the professor had not yet appeared. Science bases its conclusions upon actual facts, and scientific men could do naught else but wait until the facts and details of the experiments made were published, so that the conclusions drawn from the experiments might be critically reviewed and their correctness verified or disputed."

Dr. Kellogg's first quoted authority in opposition to Professor Atwater is Prof. S. Egbert, of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, who writes as follows:

"Professor Atwater's own figures, as set forth in Bulletin No. 69 of the United States Department of Agriculture, do not support his claim. He states that 'whether the body [of the man experimented upon] was at rest or at work, it held its own just as well when alcohol formed a part of the diet as it did with a diet without alcohol.' His tables, on the other hand, show at once that, when alcohol is substituted in part for carbonaceous foods, there is an increased loss of body nitrogen. We can not therefore understand or accept his statement that alcohol protected the material of the body just as effectively as the corresponding amounts of sugar, starch, and fat."

Prof. C. A. Herter, of the University Medical School, New York City, says:

"If persons on a diet adapted to keep them in nitrogenous equilibrium regularly showed such losses of nitrogen while using alcohol as are shown in Dr. Atwater's tables, we should have very satisfactory evidence that the alcohol was acting as a poison to the cells of the body; that is, as a protoplasmic poison.

"The two Atwater experiments with alcohol were carried on for so short a period that they throw no light whatever on the food value of alcohol when used continuously. Even if these experiments demonstrated that alcohol can replace a portion of ordinary non-nitrogenous food during four days in a healthy man, this fact would afford no scientific basis for the view that such a replacement can be indefinitely carried on without detriment to the organism."

Dr. Bienfait, of Liège, in discussing the food value of alcohol, speaks on this question as follows, in a quotation cited by Dr. Kellogg:

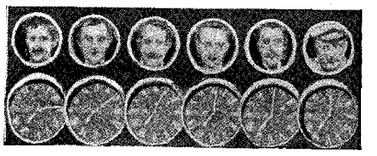
"In order to be a food, it is not sufficient that a substance be decomposed or oxidized in the tissues. Under these conditions many harmful substances would be considered foods. Ether is decomposed in part; chloroform is partially destroyed. But do we consider these substances foods? Certainly not. Other things than decomposition are necessary to nutrition. It is necessary that the decomposition be made in a way that will not injure the vitality of the cells. A part of the alcohol that is destroyed in the body undergoes this decomposition in a way that is injurious. Observe that whereas true foods, such as sugar and fat, are destroyed slowly, easily, without provoking too lively a combustion, alcohol is burned too rapidly, provoking a veritable explosion. Suppose that a locomotive has to run a certain number of kilometers; in order to do this, it must be given fuel. This is the coal, which it burns slowly and methodically. If in the place of coal we throw naphtha on the fire, the combustion of this may furnish as much heat as the coal, but it is burned instantaneously, in the form of an explosion. The heat thus produced is not utilized in the machine. What naphtha is for the locomotive, alcohol is to our bodies; it is an explosive, but not a food."

It is interesting to note, Dr. Kellogg says in conclusion, that Professor Atwater's associate in the experiments referred to, Prof. H. W. Conn, at a very early date in the discussion took care to place himself before the public in an attitude by no means supporting the position of Professor Atwater. In the following paragraph Dr. Conn uses an analogy similar to the one just quoted. He says:

"A physicist could experiment with gunpowder, and prove that it is easily oxidized and gives rise to a large amount of heat and energy. From this it might be argued that gunpowder is a most useful kind of fuel for cook-stoves. Such a conclusion would be hardly less logical than the conclusions that have been drawn from these experiments with alcohol, and which regard it as a useful food for the body. Gunpowder is a very unsafe fuel because of its secondary effects, and in the same way the food value of alcohol can not be determined by its power of being oxidized, but must include the consideration of its secondary effects as well."

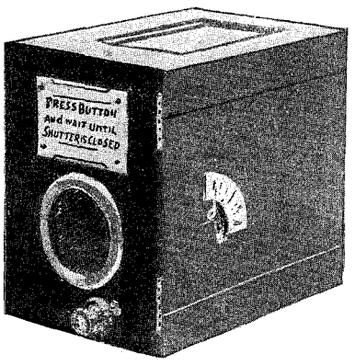
A PHOTOGRAPHIC TIME-CLOCK.

MANY ingenious devices have been invented for the purpose of automatically registering the entry and departure of employees in large establishments, and some of them, such as the time-clock, have proved practically useful. One of the simplest and apparently the most effective is the photographic arrangement described below in a translation from *La Science Française* (February 16). The writer of the description, M. C. de Boisgérard, says that the instrument is both swift and automatic; and from the fact that it combines the cinematograph and the chronometer, it certainly may be said to be "up to date." The description is as follows:



PART OF PHOTOGRAPHIC TIME-RECORD.

"The apparatus, which is a rectangular box having an object lens in front and a glazed panel on top, photographs the face of the person who stands before the lens, by means of a novel but extremely simple arrangement, and at the same time includes in the picture the dial of a clock inside the box. Thus, when the sensitive film is developed, there is seen just under the employee's face, as the illustration shows, the hour at which he reached the factory or left it.



PHOTOGRAPHIC TIME-KEEPER.

"Instead of signing a time-sheet or receiving a time-card, the employee, whoever he may be, has only to turn his face toward the apparatus and press the button. . . . . .

"Nothing can be simpler. There is no mistake and can be no possible argument. The operation is instantaneous; the con-

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structor has shown by precise experiments that each of his instruments can register about fifty entries a minute.

"As in the cinematograph, the film unrolls automatically before the objective; but after each individual pose, which lasts about half a second, the shutter works at the pressure of a button. A small electric bulb in the apparatus enables it to be used at night.

"The clock has a black dial on which are the day of the week, the hours and the minutes, in white, and over which move two pointers of white-enameled aluminum.

"Altho the price of the apparatus is relatively high, it costs incomparably less than a time-keeper of flesh and blood, while guaranteeing much greater impartiality and exactness. The films are sold separately in rolls 3.65 meters [12 feet] long and each will hold 288 portraits.

"This time-recorder has been named by the inventor 'The Guv'nor.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VANADIUM AS A MEDICINE.

VANADIUM has been known chiefly to chemists, since its discovery early in this century, as a rare elementary substance, altho it occurs quite widely, notably in Mexican lead, in some iron ores, in anthracite coal, and in the furnace slag of certain reducing processes, whence it is now generally obtained. Between 1880 and 1886, Messrs. Witz and Osmond investigated the chemical properties of this substance very thoroughly. These are curious enough to merit special notice, particularly as they have now been applied in medicine by Dr. Laran, of Paris, who describes his researches in an article in *La Science Française* (March 2). Says Dr. Laran:

"These [Witz and Osmond] were the first to show that vanadium—or rather its compounds, for vanadium has not yet been obtained in perfect purity—placed in the presence of an oxidizing body and an organic substance capable of oxidation, has the property of serving as a carrier of oxygen from the former to the latter, and that its office ceases only with the complete reduction of the oxidizing substance.

"This is the starting-point of all the recent investigations of the vanadic compounds. The first result was the application of vanadic acid to the process of painting on porcelain and to calico-printing. But just at present these investigations are tending toward the use of these substances in medicine."

It has been asked whether this property of vanadium may not be used to oxidize the hemoglobin of the blood. Dr. Laran's investigations along this line have shown, so he tells us, that vanadic acid is the only compound of vanadium that will answer this purpose, and he has succeeded in obtaining it in a chemically pure and standard form—something that had not been accomplished hitherto. Having established by experiments on animals the fact that the acid in small doses has no injurious effects, he proceeded to treat with it cases in human beings in which oxidation of the blood was deficient. He says:

"Chlorosis, anemia, tuberculosis, and all maladies dependent on defective nutrition should, it seemed to me, be relieved by this treatment.

"Without detailing the various theories of these diseases, it will suffice to note that iron enters into the composition of the hemoglobin of the blood and does the duty of taking up the oxygen in the air we breathe and fixing it in the cells of the organism, and that the only cures of tuberculosis that have been effected have been brought about by causing the patients to breathe, in high altitudes, air surcharged with oxygen while administering to them continually an excess of nutriment.

"Now vanadic acid plays the same rôle as iron, but in an infinitely greater degree; it increases the appetite considerably, and consequently makes over-feeding easy and perfectly natural."

Not only in such cases, but in those of chlorosis and anemia, has the vanadic-acid treatment proved a practical success, Dr. Laran writes, and he gives particulars of numerous cases which leave little doubt that he has discovered a useful addition to the *materia medica*.

TO PREVENT THE BURSTING OF FROZEN PIPES.

AN ingenious pneumatic device for this purpose was described by the inventor, Nevil M. Hopkins, in a recent paper before the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. Tests made since that time have demonstrated its practical utility, and it is already in use in several public buildings, including, it is stated, the White House. The device is thus described in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (March 3):

"As is well known, the bursting of pipes is due to the expansion of water as it is about to freeze, when its volume increases about 10 per cent. The expansive force of freezing water has been utilized to break up heavy ordnance as it becomes obsolete,

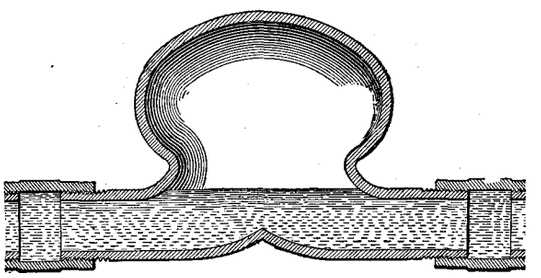

FIG. 1.—The Horizontal Pneumatic Dome.

the cannon bursting with loud detonations when the water congeals. It is also well known that ice under pressure becomes plastic and can be molded into various shapes. This peculiar property, together with the expansive force above alluded to, forms the basis of Mr. Hopkins's invention. The system depends for its operation upon the elastic cushioning of the pipes at intervals with air, by means of air domes with inclined planes, or slopes, opposite the mouth of the storage dome.

"In Fig. 1 is shown a horizontal dome, the dimensions of which have been determined by careful laboratory measurements, taken in combination with the percentage of ice expansion. Owing to its viscous behavior, the ice slides along the bore of the pipe until it strikes the double slopes or inclined planes, when it is slid up into the storage-room of the dome, simply compressing the air instead of bursting the pipe. The dome for vertical pipes provides, in practically the same manner, cushioned storage-room for an increase in bulk due to freezing. The column of ice in expanding longitudinally thrusts its end into the air dome without the necessity of being deflected. . . . . .

"Apart from the prevention of the bursting of pipes an important advantage claimed for the system consists in rendering the water-flow steady and noiseless under all conditions because of the air cushions. In order to secure a perfect elastic cushion wherever the pipe is exposed an automatic air inspirator is provided. The sectional view (Fig. 2) gives a clear idea of the construction of the inspirator and its operation in combination with a pneumatic dome. The tapering nozle shown at the right hand causes the water to flow more rapidly at the point where it enters

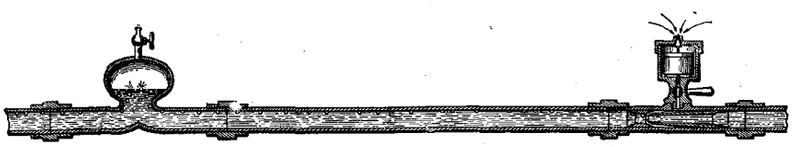

FIG. 2.—Longitudinal Section of Air Inspirator.

the little conical compartment and produces a vacuum there. Air immediately rushes in from the little opening at the top of the apparatus and is forced into the pipe. When the flow stops, however, the vacuum fills with water, which goes into the small

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cylinder above, where it lifts the little copper float and shuts the valve. On again opening a spigot, the flow generates another vacuum about the nozle, the water in the cylindrical top is drawn down, and the valve again opens for the admission of more air. A hygienic advantage claimed for this system is the purification of the water by the air which is forced into the pipes."

The tests referred to above were carried out by the city water bureau of Philadelphia. The freezing of a four-inch main was continued nine days, at 3° below zero. The ends of the pipe were closed with heavy plugs locked in position, allowing no expansion except within the dome. A pipe not thus protected was subjected to the same treatment and burst in a few minutes. Tests with smaller pipes are reported to have been equally satisfactory.

THE SCIENCE OF SHARPSHOOTING.

IN common parlance, a "sharpshooter" is any marksman who fights alone, whether he is able to hit anything or not. But strictly speaking, a sharpshooter is a man of uncommon skill with the rifle, who never fires at random, and who, the instant that he draws a trigger, knows just where his bullet has gone. Skill in rifle-shooting comes, first, from thorough knowledge of what arms and ammunition can do, and, equally important, what they can not do; secondly, from accurate judgment of distance and atmospheric conditions; thirdly, from true aim, and the ability to draw trigger at precisely the right instant, without the slightest jerk or quiver. All of these accomplishments can be cultivated by men of average physique and intelligence, if they work hard, stick to it, and put brains into their practise.

The requisite skill is found oftener among civilians, so Mr. Horace Kephart asserts (in *Cassier's Magazine*, March), than among soldiers, although the standard in modern armies is higher than it used to be. Mr. Kephart says further:

"There are few soldiers in any regular army, to say nothing of the militia, who, with the service rifle, can be relied upon to place most of their shots in a 12-inch circle at 200 yards, off-hand. A large majority of troops can not do nearly so well. But go to the range of some civilian rifle club, whose members practise rifle-shooting for pastime, and note the difference! None of these men consider that they shoot well unless they can 'call their shots,' which means that the shooter can announce almost exactly where his bullet has hit before the marker at the target has signalled the result.

"At prize-shooting, where experts are gathered, you may see one of them call his shots repeatedly within two inches of where they actually struck, 200 yards away. In other words, he can detect a movement of a hundredth of an inch at the muzzle of his rifle at the instant of discharge. This, bear in mind, is with the unaided eye, the marksman standing erect and shooting off-hand. A run of fifty consecutive hits on a 12-inch bull's-eye at 200 yards, off-hand, is not uncommon. Such nail-driving accuracy of fire counts for as much on the hunting-field or battle-field as on the range. Bullets are no respecters of targets. It is all the same to them, be it paper, deer, or man."

Why this inferiority of regular troops to civilians? The difference, according to Mr. Kephart, is due both to training and to armament. The soldier has not the stimulus to excel in marksmanship that the civilian rifleman has, and his weapon is not as good. The present infantry weapon is not adapted for accurate shooting; its barrel is too thin and light, the trigger-pull is too hard, and the sights are inaccurate. In the first place, therefore, if we are to have military sharpshooters, they should carry specially designed rifles. In the second place, the men should be specially selected and trained and should have distinctive rank —say that of corporal. They should be thoroughly practised in estimating distances and in scouting, and ought to be mounted, like the Boers. Twenty such men within 800 yards of a field battery could put it out of action in ten minutes, Mr. Kephart says. With horses in their rear, no infantry could catch them, nor could cavalry, unless it was prepared to lose three men for one. The sharpshooter's clothing, we are told, should impede him as little as possible in athletic movements, such as climbing, crawling, and swimming. It should be inconspicuous and noiseless. Woolen underclothing, a heavy overshirt, stalking suit, low-crowned stalking-cap, and stout but light and flexible shoes with soft-rubber soles, all tan-colored, would be the proper dress. Unless the man was deeply bronzed Mr. Kephart would even have him stain his face with oak bark, or walnut juice. "This may sound absurd," he says, "but it is a fact that the first thing you see of a Caucasian, when he is motionless in cover and suitably dressed for hunting, is his white face."

SUNLIGHT AND STARLIGHT COMPARED.

SUNLIGHT and starlight seem to us the two extremes of brilliancy among the celestial bodies; yet this discrepancy is, of course, due only to the greater distance of the stars, many of which emit an actual amount of light far greater than that of our sun. Some new and interesting studies of sunlight and starlight have been made by a French astronomer, M. Dufour, who has published his results in the journal of the Italian Spectroscopic Society, a notice of which is contributed by Dr. Albert Battandier to *Cosmos* (February 10).

It would be absolutely impossible, we are told, to compare the light of the sun directly with that of a star, and to solve this problem we are forced to take intermediary types to form a sort of scale between these two extremes. M. Dufour has made his scale consist of four degrees. At the top he places the sun, then the full moon, then a gas flame, and lastly a star of the first magnitude.

First the moon's light must be compared with that of the sun. Here we have results ranging all the way from 1:300,000 to 1:800,000 for the ratio between the two. Dufour believes that the first ratio is more nearly correct. Next the moon and the gas flame are compared, and M. Dufour finds that the light of the full moon at the zenith is equal to that of a standard flame at about 20 feet. For the third comparison—that of the flame with a star —Dufour embarked on a steamboat plying on one of the Swiss lakes, and, as it approached a gas-lighted town, he noted the exact moment when each of the gas-lights appeared precisely as bright as the star with which he wished to compare them. Thus he found that a gas flame 6,560 feet away gave a light equal to that of the star Arcturus. The flame was thus over 300 times farther away than the one whose light was equal to that of the moon. As the intensity of light varies inversely as the square of the distance, the star's light must be about 100,000 times weaker than the moon's, and therefore 30,000,000,000 times weaker than that of the sun. Experiments with other stars gave results of the same order, but differing, of course, considerably in amount. To quote from Dr. Battandier's account:

"From this difference of brilliancy, which is only a subjective impression, can we derive any knowledge of the actual brilliancy of these stars? If their parallax has been exactly measured, the conclusion would be facilitated; but this parallax is very uncertain, for its smallness subjects it to large errors. Suppose that Arcturus and Vega are at a distance a million times as great as that of the sun. . . . Astronomers calculate that light takes 21 years 7 months to get to us from Vega and 34 years 7 months from Arcturus; but we will take the number 1,000,000 to facilitate calculation. . . . If removed to this distance, our sun would appear vastly more dim than they. According to M. Dufour, its light would be 3,300,000 times weaker than that of the full moon, and to compare it to a gas flame we should have to move 10 kilometers [6 miles] away from the flame. Now we have seen that a distance of 2 kilometers was enough to equalize the light of

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Arcturus with that of a flame; therefore this star must be much more brilliant than the sun.

"It should be noted that this does not put the case strongly enough; for we have assumed 1,000,000 times the radius of the earth's orbit to be the distance of the star, whereas Vega's parallax shows its distance to be 1,375,000 times this radius, and Arcturus is still farther off, its distance being 2,194,000 times this radius.

"The stars are thus, as has been seen, much more brilliant than the sun, which, in spite of its gigantic dimensions, cuts a small figure among the worlds that surround us, of which we see just enough to show that they exist. As God has created no useless thing, these sources of light, heat, and life which He has so abundantly strewn through space must have their place in the plan of divine Providence, altho we do not know what it is."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WIDTH OF A LIGHTNING-FLASH.

DIRECTIONS for measuring the width of a bolt of lightning are not laid down in the text-books! But by the aid of photography, a German astronomer has been making such measurement, and informs us that the width of a flash measured by him was "about" 5 millimeters (one-fifth inch). He tells us, further, that a flash of lightning may be widened by being literally blown along sideways by a gale—thus appearing as a broad band, or "ribbon lightning."

Mr. George Rümker, of the Hamburg Observatory, according to *The Western Electrician* (quoting from a German journal), obtained in August last the photograph referred to. The bolt struck a tower about one third of a mile (500 meters) from the observatory. Knowing the distance of the tower, and consequently of the bolt, and the focal distance of the objective of the camera, the breadth of the discharge could be calculated. The result, we are told, "closely concurs with that obtained by Piltschikoff, in Odessa, in 1895, obtained in a similar manner."

The account in *The Western Electrician* continues as follows:

"It is thought to be certain that the wind exercises an influence upon the form of the luminous track of the discharge. There is observed on one of the borders a line more distinct, from which there seem to detach small rays toward the opposite border. The photograph in question shows two ramifications to the right and two to the left, plainly distinguishable. The phenomenon appears like a band of silk, with the main body in a dusky light, from which shreds of the material float in the wind into the brighter light, these detachments presenting, in general, parallel curves. In the central portion of the luminous zone there is a large shaded portion, which has hitherto been unexplained, as well as the parallelism spoken of above. Each discharge of atmospheric electricity seems to have an appreciable duration, longer than discharges of laboratory electricity.

"At the instant of taking the photograph by Mr. Rümker, the wind was blowing at a speed of 14 meters a second, west-southwest, and the objective was turned to the south, so that it is possible the peculiar aspect of the discharge at this instant was due to the displacement of the column of incandescent gas which formed the principal brilliant line, under the action of the high wind, which was probably more brisk at the altitude from which the discharge came. The observatory, according to the testimony of those present, was at one moment as if surrounded by flames, yet the telephonic and telegraphic instruments were not seriously affected."

A Baby Athlete.—Chicago boasts a little wonder in the eight-and-one-half-months'-old baby of Prof. A. A. Stagg, director of athletics at the University of Chicago. "His physical training," says *Good Health*, "began when he was four weeks old. It being noticed that he was not equal to the average baby in physical development, his father concluded to try a little training, to see if it would not help him. The child has been able to stand erect almost from the first of the training, and now is so far master of his movements that he securely balances himself on his father's hand held at arm's length. He swings from a trapeze bar by his hands, stands on his head, walks, and arches his back like an athlete. He can lie flat on his back, and put his big toe in his mouth, or rise to a sitting posture by simply using the abdominal muscles, which is beyond the power of most men. Baby Stagg is probably the strongest child of his age in the world. He weighs twenty-one pounds. His first training was massage; now he can stand quite severe knocks, and with seeming enjoyment. His father has been very cautious about over-training him. 'It is not my intention to make a freak of the baby,' said Professor Stagg, 'or to see how much muscle he can develop. I want him to be as strong and healthy as he can be naturally with his physique.'"

Air-Jackets for Ships.—A Scottish inventor has devised a method by which a moving vessel may be surrounded with an "air-jacket" which serves to reduce the skin friction and so to increase the vessel's speed. Says the San Francisco *Call* in describing this device:

"The 'aspirator,' as the machine is called which supplies the air, is described as being self-acting and without any moving parts. It is a V-shaped air channel, which passes down the vessel's stem as far as the keel, and in most cases goes a certain distance along the keel. This channel may be either inside or outside the vessel, and is provided with certain protected openings or ports constructed in such a way that the water rushing past them produces a minus pressure within them, and consequently draws out a continuous stream of air, which, passing along the submerged surface of the ship, cuts off the immediate contact with the water, and therefore the water friction. It is the claim of the inventor that by means of his process a steamer makes her voyage in a continuous air-jacket. The air of course ultimately rises to the surface of the water, but if the ship be going at a fair degree of speed she will pass her whole length through the air current before it escapes. It is said that in the experiments made with steamships on the Tay there was an increase of speed amounting to from 21 to 26 per cent. of the ordinary speed of the ship, and it was noted that the greater percentage of increase was in ships that had the greater speed to begin with."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

AN English authority on dentistry, quoted in *The British Medical Journal*, condemns in strong language unwarranted teeth extraction. He states that "teeth-drawing is not dentistry, and the supply of artificial dentures should no more be regarded as the chief aim of dentistry than the supplying of wooden legs is looked upon as the ideal of surgery."

THAT streams of water may be formidable means of electric communication was demonstrated, according to the daily press, during a recent fire in Brooklyn which played havoc with an electric car on the elevated road. "The arrangement of the electrical apparatus," say the Baltimore *Herald*, "had started a blaze which soon enveloped the car. When the fireman arrived upon the scene they, as is their custom, turned the hose on the flames. But the stream had no sooner reached the electrical connection than it became an active conductor, and a powerful current, running along the aqueous line, caused the crew holding the nozle to see stars."

THE existence of a crystallized form of fibrin has been announced to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. L. Maillard. The crystals are formed spontaneously in serum preserved aseptically for several years, and were first seen as feebly doubly-refracting albuminoid granulations. Later still, more regular crystals were discovered in tubes of antidiphtheritic serum, forming there by slow but regular precipitation, and "attaining," says *Cosmos*, "if not the geometric contours of the great crystals, at least the structure and physical properties that characterize the crystalline state."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"GERMAN surgeons made the discovery," says the Hartford *Times*, "that the delicate membrane that lines the inside of an egg-shell will answer as well as bits of skin from a human being to start healing-over by granulation in open wounds which will not otherwise heal. The discovery was used, for the first time in this country, on a patient in the Seney Hospital in Brooklyn, and it proves to be a successful trial. The patient leaves the hospital to-day and resumes his customary work, a well man. . . . Surgeons have long known that healing by granulation requires, in a weak patient, some point (or points) around which the granulations can cluster and grow. For this purpose they have had to rely upon bits of human skin, taken from some person who is willing, for love or money, to submit to the painful process of having these bits cut out. In this case, the patient's wife, his nephew, and a young man in his employ, all offered to furnish the required cuticle. But luckily one of the surgeons then remembered the German discovery, and getting some fresh eggs, tried the lining membrane of the shell. It proved a successful substitute."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DR. MIVART ON SCRIPTURE AND ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

PROF. ST. GEORGE MIVART'S theological activity is apparently unabated since his controversy with Cardinal Vaughan and his subsequent excommunication. Besides several communications in the London *Times*, *The Fortnightly Review*, and other periodicals, he appears once more in *The Nineteenth Century* (March) in defense of his attitude toward Catholicism, and in favor of a "liberal" interpretation of the Scriptures. Referring to the recent criticisms of Father Clarke upon his position (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 3), he now tries to make more clear what he regards as the "impassable gulf" which "yawns between science and Roman Catholic teaching," averring that "it is absolutely impossible for any reasonably well educated man to join the Roman Catholic Church if he understands what her teaching about Scripture really is." Dr. Mivart quotes from the "momentous decree" of the Vatican Council, as follows:

"And these books of the Old and New Testaments are to be received as sacred and canonical in their integrity, with all their parts; as they are enumerated in the decree of the said Council [Trent], and are contained in the ancient Latin edition of the Vulgate. These the church holds to be sacred and canonical, not because, having been carefully composed by mere human industry, they were afterward approved by her authority, nor merely because they contain revelation with no admixture of error, but because, having been written by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, they have God for their author, and have been delivered as such to the church herself."

He quotes also the corresponding canon:

"If any one shall not receive as sacred and canonical the books of Holy Scripture, entire with all their parts as the Holy Synod of Trent has enumerated them, or shall deny that they have been divinely inspired, let him be anathema."

No distinction, says Dr. Mivart, is drawn between any of the Old- or New-Testament books, including what Protestants term "The Apocrypha":

"All of them, with all their parts, are alike declared 'sacred and canonical.' The tale relating how Tobit, aided by the Archangel Raphael, by means of a fish's liver, put to flight a homicidal demon, subsequently confined by the Archangel in Egypt, and the other marvel about the husbandman Habakkuk, of Judea, who, when carrying a bowl of pottage to his laborers, was seized by an angel, by the hair of his head, and carried away to Daniel, placed a second time in the lions' den, to supply the prophet with a dinner, are in no way declared to be less true or sacred than the books of the law or the more solemn exhortations of the prophets."

It is indisputable, says Dr. Mivart, that both this decree of the Vatican Council and the bull *Providentissimus Deus* of Leo XIII. render it out of the question for any Roman Catholic to explain away any Biblical narrative or historical statement without heresy. But is it, or is it not, true, he asks, that God is the author of Scripture in the way the Councils and Leo teach? After remarking that "the whole narrative of 'the Fall' is utterly incredible to moderns," as are also the Babel, Deluge, and Jonah stories, together with the "solar legend about Joshua," he says:

"But there are not only the intellectual incredibilities which have to be considered with respect to the Bible, there are also the terrible moral enigmas which are there found. Putting aside that bloody but direct command, 'Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live,' we have the revolting treachery of Jacob and his mother rewarded with the divine blessing! We have the horrible 'hewing in pieces, before the Lord,' by Samuel, of the unfortunate King Agag, after the wretched man had thought the bitterness of death was passed. We have, again, the vile examples of Jael and Judith set before us with praise, and the pusillanimous and deceitful conduct of both Abraham and Isaac with respect to their wives.

"Now these remarks about the Bible are of course nothing new. Such objections have been made to its authority centuries ago, and repeatedly during that now rapidly drawing toward its close. But the questions to which we have here referred not only call as imperatively as ever for a decisive response, but very much more so since 1870, the date of the Vatican Council, and 1893, that of the Papal Encyclical.

"There are not a few earnest Catholic men and women who have been and are disquieted by the divergence between science and religion, and who most earnestly desire to be authoritatively informed in detail whether they need, or need not, regard the narrative about the Fall, about Babel, etc., as true. They are crying out piteously to their ecclesiastical mother to be fed with the bread of wholesome doctrine as to Scriptural truth. They might as well address a dumb idol, for no clear and decisive response will they obtain. Persons are generally under the impression that the authorities of the Roman Catholic communion preeminently love what is clear and definite, and like to have issues well defined. That church is supposed to thoroughly know her own mind, to say what she means and mean what she says, and to have the courage of her opinions. But the facts are not so. The church will not, because she can not, give a plain answer to a plain question of that kind. As to matters quite unpractical, the belief to be entertained by the faithful will be unequivocally declared, but not as to what men must, or must not, hold as to the animals which entered and left the ark, the history of Babel or that of Habakkuk, etc. The parade of trustworthy authority and infallible guidance is but a solemn sham, as is the profession of tender consideration for the souls of her children. Her action is that of one who has no real relief, no real zeal for her dogmata, or care for her children crying out to her in their distress. She gives stammering, equivocal replies. You must at the risk of your soul's salvation believe the decrees of the Councils, yet what they mean you may disregard. It is absolutely necessary for you to declare that the Bible contains no errors, yet you may regard a number of its narratives and assertions as widely divergent from truth.

"It is enough to make the gorge of any honest man rise through profound disgust at such trifling and double-dealing with things declared to be so sacred that matters of mere life and death are nothing in comparison. In very truth the Bible is a complex collection of most varied documents. They contain much that is admirable and valuable, but also legends, myths, contradictory assertions, accounts expressly falsified to suit later times, mere human fictions and words spoken in the name of the Lord without there having been any authority for attributing to them such a sacred character. There are writings which merit most reverent treatment, and there are stories no more worthy of respect than the history of Jack and the Beanstalk."

But altho, Dr. Mivart avers, the fact may be demonstrated "that Roman Catholicism is founded on absolute falsehood as regards Scripture and is intellectually untenable," no marked results are likely to follow that demonstration, because "the religion of the majority of mankind reposes not on reason, but on feeling":

"The many ties which bind Roman Catholics to their faith, and their great strength, I well know by personal experience. Still, little by little, intellectual progress makes its way. One by one, in many places, the number of the faithful diminishes. But the result of this process only becomes unequivocally manifest when we reckon by centuries. Putting aside the 'ages of faith,' and taking a period when Protestantism had done its worst, what a contrast is presented with respect to the still remaining power, prominence, and influence of Roman Catholicism, if we compare the latter part of the nineteenth century with the latter part of the seventeenth century! What may we then expect in the future? The Egyptian religion lasted more than six thousand years; what may be the state of the Christian religion in the year 4000? It is impossible to repress a smile as we ask, will its dogmata then be absolutely the same? A little flock of faithful souls there may yet be, but it is not by them that their doctrines will be understood. As we all know that the Bible is not comprehended by those who still regard it as 'the written Word,' but by outsiders who study and criticize it while entirely devoid of any belief in its supernatural character; so hereafter the doctrines which the surviving Roman Catholics will still venerate as the 'unwritten word' will be understood and rationally explained to those who are willing to hear, by students who regard

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those doctrines from without, entirely devoid of any belief concerning them, save their relations to other departments and modes of action of the great process of evolution.

"In concluding, I thank Father Clarke not only for his courtesy to me, but yet more for his clear and valuable demonstration of what Roman Catholicism is, and what the admission of its claims necessarily entails. He has clearly justified all my assertions as to the authority of conciliar decrees and papal definitions, which carry with them the absolute freedom from error of all the parts of all the books deemed sacred and canonical by Trent, and thus prove that there is, till infallibility is repudiated, an absolute, impenetrable barrier between the domain of science and the Roman Catholic Church."

THE JEW IN FRANCE AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

THERE are almost as many explanations of the antisemitic agitation in France as there are persons who write about it. M. Paul Bettelheim, in *The Nineteenth Century* (January), believes that the causes of the constant increase of this agitation during the last fourteen years are "partly religious, partly political, and partly social." According to the most trustworthy authorities, he says, all the Jews in France do not number more than eighty thousand. This, together with the fact that France, as long ago as 1791, was the first country to grant the Jews equal rights, makes the present outburst of hatred difficult to understand. M. Bettelheim thus tries to throw some light on this interesting question:

"Napoleon, wishing to merge as much as possible his Jewish subjects in the rest of the nation, called together a great 'Sanhedrin,' which met in Paris in 1806 and established the rules which to the present day govern the relations between the Jews and the Government. Among other important measures were those by which the Hebrew clergy were recognized and paid by the state, and those which admitted Jews into the national army. From that date until quite recently the life of Israelites in France had been undistinguishable from the life of other citizens. At the time when Macaulay first rose in the House of Commons to defend the bill to remove Jewish disabilities, the French had already seen Jewish officers in the army, Jewish judges on the bench, Jewish deputies in the House of Representatives. Israelites had mixed more intimately than in any other country with their fellow citizens; many of them, indeed, often forgot they were Jews, and remembered only that they were Frenchmen. No one would have believed that within sixty years the principles of tolerance which seemed so firmly established in France would become the object of the bitterest attacks.

"In 1886, a writer, then comparatively unknown, M. Edouard Drumont, published a two-volume 'pamphlet' entitled 'La France Juive.' This book, written in a somewhat desultory style, without any special literary merit, gained a great success by the dauntless courage with which it attacked some of the most powerful men in Paris society. A great number of libel actions and of duels were the consequence of this scurrilous work. 'La France Juive' was quickly followed by other books. In 1891, a daily paper, *La Libre Parole*, was founded with the express purpose of carrying on the war against the Jews; M. Drumont has remained at its head to the present day. Anti-Jewish deputies began to enter Parliament in 1893, but they did not form an appreciable group until 1898, when, owing to the Algerian troubles and to the Dreyfus case, a compact little antisemitic party managed to make its influence felt for the first time."

Altho this recrudescence of medieval antisemitism was due partly to social and political causes, it was largely owing, says the writer, to the clerical reaction from the persecutions of the church beginning about 1879 under Gambetta, Jules Ferry, and Paul Best, who carried on a perpetual warfare against clerical education:

"It would be out of the question to deal here with the other numerous persecutions to which the church was subjected, such as the expulsion of the Jesuits, the interdiction of processions, the removal of all religious emblems from the doors of the cemeteries, etc. Suffice it to say that among the politicians who were responsible for all these things were to be found many Protestants (this helped to bring about the anti-Protestant movement, which is likewise agitating the country at the present time) and several Jews—Naquet, Raynal, and others. The latter, who certainly ought to have remembered that their first duty, nay, the first necessity for them, was tolerance, could not refrain from the temptation of paying back old grudges, and were among the fiercest persecutors of the Catholic clergy. Of the Republican papers which asked and obtained the expulsion of the Jesuits, several were in Jewish hands: the *Lanterne*, for a time the most popular paper in Paris, edited by Eugène Mayer, whose career ended disgracefully a few years ago; the *Nation*, owned by Camille Dreyfus, the deputy who was imprisoned as a blackmailer not so very long ago, etc. We can scarcely wonder after that at the Jesuits giving their financial and moral support to the anti-Jewish press. Besides, the Catholic clergy has understood within the last few years that it would be a clever maneuver to direct the ever-changing popular dislikes into a new channel, and thus it is that, to a large extent, the hatred of everything Jewish has now superseded the equally senseless hatred of everything Catholic."

MGR. MARTINELLI ON CELIBACY.

THE report that the Pope had dispensed with the law of celibacy among the South American priests has caused no little concern among Roman Catholics, some of whom were at first disposed to credit the rumor. The subject is important enough to have attracted the attention of Mgr. Martinelli, the papal delegate to the United States, who, in an article entitled "The Celibacy of the Priesthood" (*Harper's Bazar*), sets forth the history of the church law of celibacy. This regulation, put into effect during the life of Pope Gregory VII.—the famous Benedictine Hildebrand—A.D. 1073, made "the major Holy Orders an impediment to the Sacrament of Matrimony." Mgr. Martinelli writes:

"Non-Catholics, as a rule, believe that celibacy is part of the doctrine of the Catholic Church. This error will be readily perceived by a knowledge of Gregory's action and the papal legislation which has followed it. It is entirely disciplinary in its character, and in no sense is an article of faith. It is often believed, too, that all Catholic priests make a vow of celibacy, which is also incorrect. The Catholic Church holds, as decreed by Gregory VII. and the pontiffs who have followed him, that the major Holy Orders are a ban to matrimony. This papal mandate renders the marriage of a priest, deacon, or subdeacon, duly ordained, not only unlawful, but null and void according to the Church, and in Catholic countries null and void according to the law of the land. The marriage of a priest, deacon, or subdeacon, is regarded precisely in the same light as the marriage of a divorced person whose husband or wife is living."

There is, however, a certain branch of the church in the Orient —the Uniates—whose priests are permitted by Rome to marry. Mgr. Martinelli says further:

"This divergence has existed from the first ages of the Church. At the council of Nicæa, 314 to 325 A.D., some of the bishops resisted the attempt to impose a life of celibacy on the clergy. History says they yielded a point, however, to their Western brethren, and consented to the regulation that no man could marry after ordination. It was permissible for a deacon to marry. About the fifth century this concession was withdrawn, and only a subdeacon was allowed to contract matrimony. The Eastern rite permits the marriage of subdeacons. It is a custom in the seminaries under this control to permit candidates for holy orders to leave the seminary before they have taken deacon's orders and to contract marriage. This permission is not always availed of; indeed, the proportion is becoming less and less every year. The marriage must be contracted with a virgin. To marry a widow would be a bar to ordination. Nor can a second marriage be contracted. This practise, while permitted, is not encouraged, and the bishops are never selected from among the married clergy. These priests are restricted in their marital intercourse, are permitted to say mass only under certain conditions, and are

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expected to practise some trade or lucrative occupation, aside from their pastoral duties, in order to support their families."

Of the idea that the Pope could not rescind the established order, without a council for that special purpose, Mgr. Martinelli writes:

"This is another error growing out of a misconception of the discipline which prevails. Leo XIII. has the same power to withdraw this order that Gregory VII. had to issue it. Nothing, however, is more unlikely. The South American priests do not desire and have never petitioned for such a dispensation. Through the prelates who direct them they sent their wishes to Rome last spring. A council was held in the Vatican, and there it was decided to take measures to reinforce all the disciplinary regulations which have made the Roman Catholic priesthood such a power for good. It is safe to predict that should Leo XIII. issue such a radical order, not one in ten thousand of the Catholic priesthood would take advantage of this permission."

Roman Catholic newspapers, commenting on this article, call attention to the domestic tribulations of the married clergy, which give such scope for ridicule among modern novelists.

RUSKIN'S ATTITUDE TO RELIGION.

THE attempt to classify Ruskin from the standpoint of religion has not proved a very easy task to students of his works. It has been said that he was both Catholic and Protestant at once, Tractarian and Calvinist. Miss Julia Wedgwood, who knew Ruskin during many years and who writes in *The Contemporary Review* (March), says that he was in a sense the heir of John Henry Newman, notwithstanding the fact that both would have denied the relationship; and his teaching, always delivered with the tone of a prophet, gathered up much of the attention which was fifty years ago withdrawing itself from the ebbing tide of Tractarianism. Yet there was much of the Scotch Protestant in him, too, she says:

"He has told us in his deeply interesting fragments of autobiography that his mother made him learn the Bible by heart, and has actually expressed his gratitude to her for the discipline. His Scotch blood somehow benefited by a process which might, one would think, have resulted in making him loathe the deepest poetry in the world's literature. The Bible has passed into his heart, his imagination, not less effectively than into his memory; so far he is a Scotchman and a Protestant. But he could not be a Protestant in an exclusive sense. We can not indeed say that his writings are untouched by this narrow Protestantism: his criticism of Raphael's well-known cartoon of the giving of the keys to Peter seems to me even a grotesque instance of it. To blame a great church painter for translating into pictorial record the symbolism of the command 'Feed my sheep,' instead of reproducing with careful accuracy the details of a chapter of St. John he may never have read—this we must confess to be a strange aberration of genius into something like stupidity. It is so far characteristic that it expresses Ruskin's hatred of the Renaissance; but it leads the reader who seeks to understand his real bent of sympathy astray. The spirit of the Renaissance was equally hostile to Catholicism and Protestantism. Ruskin, by birth and breeding a child of stern Scotch Protestantism, was by the necessities of his art-life an exponent of that which is enduring in the influence of the Catholic Church. For what has given enduring power to Rome, in spite of her association in the past with all that is foul and all that is cruel, is her hold on the vast, deep, lofty revelation that what we see and what we handle is not only an object for sight and touch, but a language unfolding to us the reality of that which eye hath not seen and shall not see. This truth, known in ecclesiastical dialect as the Real Presence, however contemptuously ignored or passionately denied in that particular form, is one that will never lose its hold upon the hearts of men; the church which bears witness to it survives crimes and follies, and manifests in every age its possession of something for which the world consciously or unconsciously never ceases to yearn. 'To them that are without, these things are done in parables,' is, in some form, the message of almost every great spiritual teacher; it has never been set forth more eloquently than by Ruskin."

Ruskin's religious sentiment, says Miss Wedgwood, was interfused equally with the spirit of art and of "spiritual democracy." This social gospel of Ruskin's sprang from "that central core of his teaching, his belief in beauty as a Divine Sacrament" from which none must be shut out:

"The discovery that whole classes are shut out, that the bulk of the world's workers can not see the beauty of a tree or a flower, because sordid cares and physical wretchedness weave an opaque veil before their eyes—this discovery made Ruskin a Socialist. Why, he seemed always saying, should a message, in its nature universal, be silenced by luxury on the one hand as much as by penury on the other? The feverish hunt for wealth curtains off the influence of nature almost as much as the desperate struggle with poverty, while the commercial development which creates a few millionaires and a mass of overdriven workers (so he reasoned) creates also a hideous world. He longed to spread the truly human life. He hated the phase of civilization which cut off, as he thought, from whole classes of men the power to drink in the message of nature and of art. Those of his writings which deal with this subject fail to exhibit to my eyes the grace and force which belong to his earlier period. But their true spirit of brotherhood must be acknowledged by all. . . . . .

"He lived his faith, whatever it was, as fully as ever did a human being. I have said that those who admire him are sometimes thinking of different men, but that dual personality of which most of us are so mournfully conscious both within and without—the seeker after lofty truth, and the compromiser with what is low and narrow—of this he knew nothing. He was true to his aspirations; they may not always have been either wise or consistent, but they were always one with his life. A teacher can hardly have a nobler epitaph."

IS THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION DECLINING?

TO decide this question, says Dr. Charles A. Briggs, we must first determine what *is* genuine Christianity. The Christianity of dogma and popular "orthodoxy," of total depravity and of plenary inspiration of the Bible, is, he thinks, undoubtedly experiencing a "great overturning," which will assume still greater dimensions; but he regards this as a sign not of decay, but of growth, an "advance into the realm of freedom." Writing in *The Popular Science Monthly* (February), he asserts that there is no evidence that Christianity itself has declined:

"If men absent themselves from public worship because it is no longer necessary for them, as good citizens and as respectable members of society, to attend, or because they may get their instruction and stimulation elsewhere easier and with less expenditure of time and money, that is simply an evidence that attendance upon church in the past has been due in great measure to other than religious reasons, and that, these no longer holding, attendance has disappeared with them. The attendance upon public worship, tho reduced so far as number is concerned, is now more simply and purely for religious reasons, and therefore minister and people may with greater freedom make the services more distinctly religious.

"This is indeed the real situation that has emerged. The sermon has declined relatively in importance, and rightly so. It had an exaggerated importance in the Protestant Church, especially in the non-liturgical churches. There is a world-wide tendency now, which is increasing in power, to improve and enlarge the worship of the church. Liturgies and ceremonies of worship are more discussed now in the Protestant world than are sermons and lectures, because it is becoming every day more evident that the church is organized for common prayer and for public worship, and not merely to furnish a pulpit for a minister. The pulpit is more and more being merged in the worship, and is losing its domination over the worship. With this tendency goes increased attention to the Holy Sacraments, especially the Holy Communion, more frequent celebrations and more frequent participation, increased opportunity of worship during Sunday and during the week, and also therewith the greatly increased atten-

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tion to the organization of the church for aggressive Christian work. Those who think that the pulpit is everything in the public service naturally suppose that with the decline of the pulpit Christianity declines, but those who think that public worship is the essential thing in the church rejoice at the changes that are taking place, and hold that Christianity is advancing. They maintain that it is not so important for the church to gather large crowds to listen to the sermon as it is for the church doors to be ever open, with frequent services for the convenience and help of worshipers at any time, without regard to whether they are few or many, assured that thereby a much greater number of people are reached and benefited than by the former limited methods."

Dr. Briggs does not credit the charge that the Biblical critics by undermining faith in the Scriptures have become responsible for decline in church attendance. In his opinion, Biblical criticism makes the Bible more attractive to the people, and its reading and exposition more interesting and influential in the church. He concludes as follows:

"A careful study of the situation makes it evident that the Christian religion is not declining in our land; but it is passing through a transition state, putting off antiquated dogmas, customs, and methods, and adapting itself to the modern world, and transferring itself so as to better accomplish its work. In no age has Christianity made more advance than in the century now drawing to a close."

THE "AWAY-FROM-ROME" MOVEMENT IN AUSTRIA.

THE "Los-von-Rom" (Away-from-Rome) agitation in Austria has attained somewhat serious proportions, if we may rely on the figures given in the *Evangelische Kirchenzeitung für Oesterreich*, the official Protestant organ of Austria. It presents the following data:

During the past three months, in German Bohemia alone the number of converts from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism was 836, namely, 374 men, 246 women, and 216 children. This makes a total in this province alone since the inauguration of this movement of 2,794 persons, namely, 1,404 men, 759 women, and 631 children. Only eighteen pastorates contribute to this report, which does not, therefore, embrace the other German provinces of the Austrian empire.

The facts and figures teach some lessons. A comparison of the localities shows that the movement is unevenly distributed, being especially strong in certain centers and almost entirely absent in others. The causes for this condition of affairs are various and their analysis would probably be of doubtful value; but the chief elements contributing to the results mentioned are doubtless of four sorts, namely, personal, local, historical, and ecclesiastico-religious. Then, too, there is a great difference between city and country in the spread of the movement, and a further difference in the choice made between the Lutheran and the Reformed Church. The agitation is essentially confined to the cities, and the bulk of the converts enter the Lutheran Church, altho the Reformed Church is numerically stronger in Austria. Again, there is quite a difference in the character of the cities contributing to the army of converts. The manufacturing centers, with their large proportion of workingmen, easily take the lead, the largest contingent being furnished by that hive of industry, Teplitz. Then, too, the evangelical cause is rapidly gaining ground in those districts that in the Reformation period were under Protestant influence, but where this church and creed were crushed by the counter-Reformation inaugurated by the Jesuits, who, however, were not able to crush out the Protestant memories in the populace. It is somewhat strange that such cosmopolitan centers as Carlsbad, Franzenbad, and Marienbad, where Protestantism has been long known through the many guests of this faith, have taken practically no part in the new Protestant propaganda. The fact that only a comparatively small number of children are found among the converts is to be explained from the fact that, according to the law of Austria, children between the ages of seven and fourteen are not allowed to change their church. Probably the most remarkable feature in these statistics is the fact that the number of men converts is almost double that of the women. A large proportion of the men are young and unmarried. We have here a repetition of the fact so noticeable in the period of the Reformation, that the women cling much more tenaciously to traditional religious views than do the men.

When it is remembered that the Protestants of Bohemia numbered only 140,000 persons, the addition of these converts is a noteworthy increase, especially to the Lutheran Church, which had hitherto only a membership of 60,000. Some congregations have actually doubled their membership.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DR. SHELDON ON FICTION IN THE PULPIT.

THE Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, in the midst of his preparations to show how he thought Jesus would conduct a daily newspaper, found time to pen an article for a church paper on the use of fiction in the pulpit. Dr. Sheldon himself first became widely known through his story, "In His Steps," which he read serially from his pulpit, and he is therefore well qualified to speak of this novel method of preaching the Gospel. Writing in *The Congregationalist* (February 22), he says:

"The use of fiction in the pulpit allows and invites the preacher to a wider range of subjects. The sermonizer may touch on man's duties at every point, and he may illustrate with practical force the application of Christ's teaching to the life of men on the earth in minutest detail, and still, at its best, there is a limitation to the range of subjects treated, if the sermon is to remain a sermon. The story, on the other hand, naturally has for its field of action the entire range of human passion or action. The congregation is not alarmed, nor disturbed, nor surprised to have the story deal with political reform, or business methods, or courtship and love. These subjects belong to the story as they do not belong to the sermon, and opportunity is given the preacher in his use of the story to choose and picture phases of life from a range of subjects unknown to the sermon form of truth. As an illustration of this wider range of subjects we may take the use of human love in the story form of truth. . . . Every young man and woman in our churches is reading love-stories all the time. The great majority of the stories, it is safe to say, are not Christian love-stories. They are based on passion and sentiment rather than upon the divine love which Jesus sanctioned. Here, then, is a field for Christian fiction in the pulpit. The love between man and woman is a part of human life. If it is not the right kind of love, it will wreck the home and destroy the family. That this great experience in human life should be entirely ignored by the pulpit, or used as the occasion for half a dozen sensational sermons on courtship and marriage, is a deplorable thing to contemplate. And the use of fiction in the pulpit opens up a splendid opportunity for the picture of the sacred, happy, Christian development of the love chapter in human life. I like to think that this field has an attractive power that will invite many and many a preacher into it."

The use of fiction in the pulpit also quickens and enlarges the preacher's sympathy with every-day human life, says Dr. Sheldon, so that it is in a double sense an educational force. Many preachers, he says, are taking up this form of pulpit work, and we may expect it to increase in vogue largely.

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS has lately ordered copies of a new prayer, written by the Archbishop of Armagh, Anglican Primate of all Ireland, to be distributed to the soldiers of his army in South Africa, expressing the earnest hope "that it may be helpful to all of Her Majesty's soldiers." The prayer is as follows, as given by *The St. James's Gazette:*

"Almighty Father, I have often sinned against Thee. O wash me in the precious blood of the Lamb of God. Fill me with Thy Holy Spirit that I may lead a new life. Spare me to see again those whom I love at home, or fit me for Thy presence in peace.

"Strengthen us to quit ourselves like men in our right and great cause. Keep us faithful unto death, calm in danger, patient in suffering, merciful as well as brave, true to our Queen, our country, and our colors.

"If it be Thy will, enable us to win victory for England, but above all grant us the better victory over temptation and sin, over life and death, that he may be more than conquerors through Him who loved us, and laid down His life for us, Jesus our Savior, the Captain of the Army of God. Amen."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

MUCH of the hope that the Boers will ultimately be saved by the European powers is based upon the supposition that the German Emperor may intervene; but the German Government is convinced that Germany is the object of more hostile regard than any other country, and that she must prepare to defend herself against more than one enemy, should a quarrel leading to war arise. The organs which reflect government opinion especially distrust France. One of the latest causes of distrust is the attitude of M. Paul Deschaud, president of the Chamber of Deputies, who, upon his election to the Académie Française, expressed himself to the following effect:

My predecessor among the Immortals of the Academy foresaw that Germany would increase and that France would suffer reverses. Hence Hervé, after the war, was a strong advocate of an *entente* with Russia, to prevent the hegemony of Germany. France can not act as a rival to England and to Germany at the same time; to establish her power on the Continent she must have her coast free. It is easier for France to bring about an accord between England and Russia than for Germany to strengthen the friendship of Italy and Austria.

Coupled with demonstrations of this kind is the increased effort of the Roman Catholics to arouse discontent in Alsace-Lorraine. There is a paragraph in the constitution of the *Reichslande* which enables the governor to act without the Assembly, under certain circumstances. It has never been enforced; but the Catholics find it a hindrance, and demand its removal. Prince Hohenlohe, however, replied in the main as follows:

I have been governor of Alsace-Lorraine for nine years, and can say that people hardly ever bothered about the paragraph then. Minister von Köller, who was four years in office there, never even read the paragraph. This proves that its value as a means for agitation has only recently been discovered. I admit that the population is loyal in the main; but doubtless there is a minority who are not. In saying this, I do not intend to censure their attitude; I state but the facts. It is characteristic that the clergy should oppose the erection of a Catholic faculty at the University of Strassburg, for fear that French influence would vanish unless the students are restricted to the anti-German Seminary. Our relations to the French Government are the very best; but Alsace-Lorraine is borderland, and we must have the right to act quickly in cases of emergency.

In England there is much satisfaction with the Chancellor's speech, altho some papers question its prudence. The London *Spectator* says:

"The Chancellor only speaks the truth, but was it necessary, or even politic, to be quite so brutally direct? In any case, his words can hardly be pleasant reading to those Frenchmen who have been dreaming that if William II. could only be recouped out of the spoils of England they might regain their provinces without fighting Germany. South Africa, for example, is richer than Elsass-Lothringen. All those dreams vanish before the blood and iron of the Chancellor's speech."

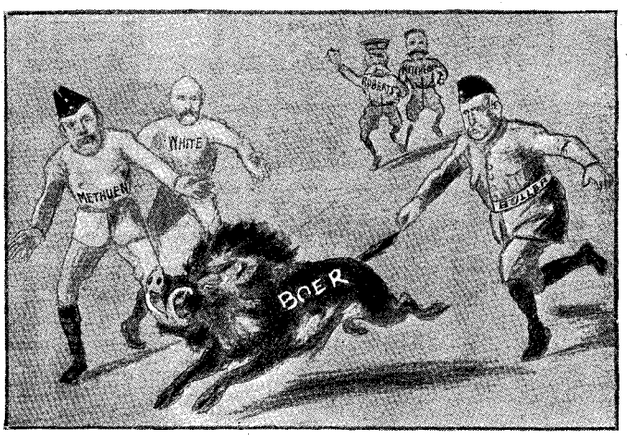
The *Kieler Zeitung* remarks that Englishmen naturally are surprised to hear the truth spoken, especially as they affect to ignore the fact that Alsace-Lorraine was always inhabited by Germans, tho for a while in the possession of France. The paper also asks if it is really thought that the Kaiser could, if he would, part with German territory as with private property. Many Liberal German papers believe that fear of France is groundless. Indeed, French papers print comments of a sort which would have been impossible a generation ago. The Paris *Journal des Débats* says:

"It is not for us to judge whether the Alsacians are perfectly satisfied, or whether, as the Chancellor remarked, there is a minority which thinks with regretful sighs of French times. What concerns us more closely is that the Chancellor admitted the cordial relations existing between France and Germany. The old wound is not yet healed with us; but we know that, if we are to persist in the colonial policy begun by Jules Ferry, it is England, more than any other power, that opposes French interests. We do not believe that cordial relations between France and England are impossible, for the world is big enough for them; but the actions of Mr. Chamberlain and his fellow ministers prove that they do not think as we do. We can not carry on a struggle on two sides, hence we must stand well with all the continental countries. We regret, however, that government organs like the *Kölnische Zeitung* are so very anti-French."

The Berlin *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* declares that neither France nor Russia can fully trust Germany unless Germany makes herself free from England. "*Los von England!*" (Away from England), says the paper; "England is never trustworthy, and she will treat us only the worse if she believes we are influenced by her."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TEMPER OF THE BRITISH PUBLIC.

AN engrossing topic in the European exchanges is the present temper of the British public. There seems to be no doubt that the sentiment in favor of sustaining the war in South Africa until the conquest of the Boers is complete has been strengthened



THE PIG WITH THE GREASY TAIL.

LORD ROBERTS: "Hold har-rd a bit there, will ye? Let me have a thry. Shure it takes a counthryman av moine to dale wid an animal like that."
—*Melbourne Punch.*

by the recent successes of British arms. Nearly all the popular English journals report a marked increase of respect in other countries for the British army since General Cronje was forced to surrender. In Canada, too, the prowess of the Canadian contingent is the subject of proud reflection. Thus the Toronto *Telegram* says:

"There is a fine and stirring contrast between the behavior of unseasoned Canadian soldiers outside Cronje's laager and the behavior of the unseasoned American soldiers at Bull Run. The significance of this contrast might have been elaborated under other circumstances, but in the interests of Anglo-Saxon unity Canadian journals have decided to omit all reference to the manifest superiority of their own countrymen."

The London *Times*, *Standard*, *Daily Mail*, *Daily Telegraph*, in fact most of the London papers, anticipated overtures of peace; but they claim that nothing but unconditional surrender will be accepted. "That point is as good as settled," says *The Times*. Most of the war press in London regard civic rights for Boers equal to those granted to the English-speaking population of South Africa as now out of the question. *The Saturday Review* says:

"There are those who declare boldly that the annexation of the

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two republics by Great Britain should be prevented by the intervention of the European powers; and there are those who appeal to our magnanimity, or generosity, to spare a foe who has proved

CLEANING UP THE OLD WORLD.

UNCLE SAM: Well, John, this is our washing day, and no mistake.
JOHN BULL: Ah! it's nothing when you're used to it.
—*Montreal Star.*

himself worthy of our steel. . . . We hate the very sound of the word 'magnanimity.' It would be criminal on the part of our Government to jeopardize the future peace and good government of South Africa by any measures short of the inclusion of the Transvaal and the Free State in the British empire, the country being held under a military occupation until the time be ripe for its settlement as a crown colony previous to self-government."

Few people in England doubt that the war is as good as over. *The Spectator* says:

"We note that a few foreign papers are still confident that the British will be exposed to a true guerilla war, their writers forgetting that the Boers have farms to protect and cultivate, and have no England behind them, as the Spaniards had, to provide them with money and provisions."

The Speaker, *Morning Leader*, *Westminster Gazette*, the Manchester *Guardian*, and a dozen or so other journals of less note continue to advise moderation; but no demonstrations in favor of moderation are permitted, not even meetings for which cards are given out. Labouchere and many others who do not approve of the war have been mobbed. Exeter Hall was invaded by a mob anxious to break up a meeting called in favor of peace. Prof. Alexander Tille, of Glasgow, was mobbed by the students who had heard that he had written an article friendly to the Boers for a German paper, and who expressed their regrets when they heard that he had given nothing but a symposium of English comments. *The Outlook* compliments the British people upon their moderation in victory, and promises that the Boers shall be well treated, altho they must come under martial law. *Justice* (London), the Socialist organ, nevertheless thinks it is time for England to formulate terms of settlement.

Very few papers on the Continent of Europe express any hope that Great Britain will not crush the republics. The Vienna *Abendpost* is one of the few. It says:

"It may be said that the capitulation of Cronje as good as ended the British reverses, and therefore the war. A mountain has been taken from the English people. They were confident under misfortune, and will now prove that they can be great in the times of their success."

The overwhelming majority of European papers, however, express no such feeling. The comment has, on the contrary, increased in bitterness. The Vienna *Ostdeutsche Rundschau* furnishes a sample. It says:

"How they yelled with delight, these English, when brutal Kitchener, the bloodhound of the Sudan, refused an armistice even to bury the dead, the same English who could not talk enough of 'Armenian atrocities' when the Armenians were made to rebel to serve British interests. This most mendacious of all Christian nations has never shown its brutal character more openly."

The *Nedelia* (St. Petersburg) declares that "the loathing with which England is regarded may yet arouse passion sufficient to lead to an attack." The *Rossiya* demands intervention. It says:

"Public opinion in Europe feels that the indifference of the diplomats is dangerous. It feels that British impudence will grow beyond bounds if Britain is permitted to violate every principle of justice. History proves that the English are never moderate when they are in luck, and it is necessary to put a stop to their impudence ere the Boers suffer more reverses."

The Berlin *Kreuz-Zeitung* says that the behavior of the English in their success "raises a stench sufficient to offend heaven itself." The *Nation* (Berlin), an advanced Liberal paper of great influence, calls on Russia to intervene. It says:

"Intervention must come if the Boers are to be saved. . . . Neither France nor Germany is situated in such a way as to compel acceptance of their mediation. . . . The United States, owing to its proximity to the Canadian border, could command respect in England. But McKinley has never shown himself the man who will act upon humanitarian principles, and he will not risk the votes of the Anglophile Americans for the sake of humanity. . . . There remains Russia alone. Russia should interfere in her own interest. . . . The Czar could obtain substantial advantages by doing so, and yet cover Russia with the glory of unselfish humanity. Will he do so?"

STOP THE WAR
BOTH HAVE FOUGHT HARD, AND HAVE SUFFERED MUCH. IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY, STAY YOUR HANDS, AND USE YOUR HEADS TO FIND A BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

A CARTOON FROM *The New Age* (LONDON) BY WALTER CRANE.

German resentment was especially aroused by the incorrect telegrams announcing that the German Emperor, the Austrian Emperor, the King of Italy, the Sultan, and other rulers, congratulated the Queen of England upon the victory of the British troops. The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, the Junker paper *par excellence*, asserts that these sovereigns, especially Emperor William, were telegraphed to in the name of the Queen, in the hope that something showing their sympathy with the British cause might be construed out of their answers; but only the most guarded acknowledgment of the messages was received. The Paris *Journal des Débats* expresses itself in the main as follows:

With astonishing *naïveté*, the English demand that the whole world side with them in their abominable war. They never

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question any lie, however atrocious, that any one may invent about the Boers, and they expect everybody else to act the same way. There is an undercurrent [in England] against the war; but it is too insignificant to count. To speak publicly in favor of the Boers means to become a mark for all sorts of missiles. The journalist who writes against the war is dismissed. English jingoism is worse to-day than was our own in 1870. They do not even see how ridiculous it is to demand that people who have soberly studied the question shall regard the relief of Ladysmith as a step in the direction of civilization. Every Englishman will tell you that the Boers have lost their right to independence because they violated the treaties which guaranteed that independence. Ask Englishmen the contents of those treaties, and you will find that the overwhelming majority have never taken the trouble to read them. That the Americans are not with them in this war, the English do not know. Their admirably trained press takes good care that such news shall not reach them. It is characteristic that the Greeks should be described at this time as an exceptionally intelligent people. As a matter of fact, the British public show none of that critical sense which has been attributed to them.

Even in Japan the sentiment seems to be opposed to the war, and the *Yorodzu Choho* (Tokyo) explains as follows:

"Some writers disapprove of an attitude like ours toward Great Britain in this matter, on the ground that it might create an ill feeling against us in the minds of the British people. Such men are no better than fair-weather friends. They advise our countrymen to sympathize with Great Britain, because she is strong and rich, and it would not pay to lose such a friend, asking no question whatever as to the rightness or wrongness of her conduct. A real, stedfast friend straightforwardly points out what is wrong in his friend's conduct, advises him to stop it, and remains faithful to him in good as well as in bad weather. Let us be such a friend to Great Britain."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KING MENELIK AND THE FRENCH.

IT has been hinted more than once that King Menelik, of Abyssinia, would endeavor to recover the provinces he lost to the Mahdists in 1884, and that he would do so while England is engaged in South Africa. According to the *Neue Zuricher Zeitung*, which has more than once acted as Menelik's official organ in Europe, the King has no such intentions. The paper says:

"All such rumors are French inventions; but the King has no intention to act as the cat's-paw for French ambitions. It is true that attempts were made to influence him against England when the war broke out; but Franco-Russian diplomacy suffered defeat, for Menelik saw through the game. When the special British embassy arrived at his capital in the middle of November, it was received with great honors. The King must be well pleased with the result of his negotiations with England, for he sent costly presents to the Queen, and British influence is doubtless increasing. The fact is that King Menelik hates war, and will not resort to an appeal to arms unless he is threatened. He realizes that his country profits much more by peace than by war. He is chiefly interested in the completion of the Djibuti-Harrar railroad, and he is much pleased with the telephone line from Addis Abbeba to Harrar, which has already great commercial importance. Telegraph lines are also in construction. The rumor of Anglo-Abyssinian complication was due chiefly to the news that the King's Swiss adviser, Mr. Ilg, had deferred his visit to Europe; but Mr. Ilg stayed only because the King wished him to be present at the reception of the British embassy. He is now coming to Zurich and will stay several weeks. It is also certain that the King will not come to the Paris Exposition, partly because the expenses connected with the trip would be enormous, partly because his nobles can not be trusted to keep quiet. That the British embassy has influenced Menelik in this matter is not certain, but the French plan to use the King as one of the special attractions of the World's Fair has grievously failed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILL CONSCRIPTION COME IN ENGLAND?

THE war in South Africa has convinced the British that their armaments as they have been are not sufficient for the extensive operations which may be at any time required in the interests of their wide empire. "Some form of compulsory service is necessary to meet the growing exigencies of the empire," said Lord Rosebery recently in the House of Lords, and there are many people in England who now advocate the German form of conscription. We take the following from a typical letter in the London *Spectator*:

A DIFFERENCE.

UNCLE SAM: "That little Bobs has legs ever so much shorter than mine, but he's nailed his man, and I'm still hitting the trail in pursuit of my old college chum, Aguinaldo."

—*Montreal Telegram.*

"In the letter addressed to you by the Rev. Robert Reade your readers will have seen, for the first time I believe, that an English clergyman who has worked in a poor London parish for ten years has arrived at the conclusion that the best remedy for developing, or rather for restoring, the physical and moral strength of our poorer town-dwellers is the adoption of conscription on the lines of the German system. Mr. Reade, who writes from Germany, is evidently as well aware as many of us here who have studied the matter in both countries, that conscription has been the true source of German national strength, and national, as also individual, prosperity. Can we not form an association for establishing conscription, and submit the draft-plan for the same to men like Lord Wolseley, Sir William Butler, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Arnold-Forster, and Liberal leaders like Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Asquith? If clergymen like Mr. Reade, and traders like myself, in contact with most countries of Europe and oversea, have long felt the need of conscription from our different points of view, may we not hope that there are many others who are ready to express, and to follow, the same views?"

"Diogenes," in *The United Service Magazine*, says:

"Our imperial responsibilities have far outrun our military strength; to be equal to them we must become a great *military* power, which we are not. The system must be entirely changed, and if the empire is to be constantly extended, the nation must pay for it in flesh and blood, as well as money. The army must be made, not a pastime as now, but a serious profession, as it is in Germany, where all officers from the generals down do good eight hours of daily work and study."

W. T. Stead, in an article in his *Review of Reviews*, headed "England's Peril: How to Avoid Conscription," declares that expansion is too dearly bought at the price of conscription. He says:

"We are not going to submit to conscription in order to maintain 'the predominance of this empire.' No nation ever yet has submitted to so intolerable an incubus for any consideration less vital than that of self-preservation. France, Germany, and Russia submit to the blood tax, not to secure 'the predominance of

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their empire' over distant continents, but to protect themselves from the imminent danger of being overrun by their neighbors.

"Lord Charles Beresford showed a keener appreciation of the real sentiment of his countrymen when he said that conscription was so detested by the English that any attempt to enforce it would probably precipitate a revolution. If, however, any persons in a position of authority and of influence are under any delusion on that point, it will be well to take effectual measures to undeceive them. We are not going to begin this sacrifice of the flower of our youth before the shrine of Moloch at the bidding of Lord Rosebery or any other merely to secure 'the predominance of our empire.' 'Skin for skin, yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life,' and nations too may feel justified in submitting to conscription to save themselves from extinction. But conscription for mere lust of empire—Never!"

The St. James's Gazette dwells on the phrase, "few, but fit," as the key to the army problem, and says:

"A high degree of skill is impossible in every member of a huge conscript army. It is far from impossible for us. By that we won all the fights in which the English archers shot down the chivalry of France. By that we must repel any invaders now. Each gray-goose shaft in the old days meant a foeman's life; each cartridge must mean as much to-day. It is by this principle alone that we can be made impregnable at home, and we are very much mistaken if it will not be by the use of this principle (even at the eleventh hour) that our armies will finally achieve success in South Africa."

The Pall Mall Gazette also believes in spending more money on the soldier who can be obtained rather than in a large increase of numbers. It speaks as follows of the battle of Gravelotte:

"The Germans were presumably about as good as any conscript soldiers likely to be found. But tho they attacked repeatedly from noon till far into the night, the Germans never succeeded in dislodging the enemy, who withdrew unmolested in the early hours of the morning; but the cost to the Germans was close on 5,000 killed and wounded. Eliminating all minor causes of the German failure, the essential fact remains that, had their leaders been able to trust their men, as we have found we can trust ours during the last fortnight, the French position must have been carried at the first rush, and with a diminution in the butcher's bill of, say, 4,000, which, at £360 a head, runs into a very considerable figure—£1,440,000. Taking this at the lowest, a good soldier saves his country the cost of four moderate ones, and a bad soldier is worth many times less than nothing."

Conscription is an ugly word, and some of the papers prefer to avoid its use. "Who wants conscription?" says *The Times*. "What some people doubt is whether it may not be found necessary to enforce more stringently than at present the constitutional obligation to defend our own shores." The same paper thinks Mr. Arnold Foster did the country a service by dissecting the government statements regarding the troops in South Africa:

"He usefully reminded us of the hollowness of the boast that we have sent 194,000 regulars to the Cape, pointing out that the actual number from this country is 85,000 effectives, while at home we have 109,000 who can not even by courtesy be described as effectives. For the results actually obtained we have had to reduce our garrisons in India and in the Mediterranean to an extent which the country, without being in the least panic-stricken, is agreed in regarding as dangerous and unwise."

This much is certain: the British taxpayer must provide more bountifully for war material in the future. Says *The Times* on this point:

"It is no secret to any manufacturer, it is no secret to any foreign government, therefore it need be no secret to the British public, that when the war began we were seriously deficient in ammunition both for guns and for small arms. We are none too well provided now, in spite of the desperate and therefore costly efforts made to repair the inexcusable defect."

Despite the enthusiasm with which victories are received in England, there is no wish for compulsion exhibited among the masses, if the papers most read by them are a trustworthy indication. *Lloyd's Weekly* says:

"Subjects of the British empire pride themselves on being free, and no compulsion will be needed to make them fight if once they see the empire menaced. The present crisis has abundantly proved this. Not one class of the community has been behind hand in patriotism, and the same spirit has animated the boy trumpeter Shurlock, the little bugler Dunn, who, almost a child, has been wounded in the forefront of battle, and the gallant young Duke of Roxburghe, who did not hesitate to risk his own life to save that of a wounded trooper hard pressed by the enemy. There will be no conscription, that is certain, because while the spirit of Britons remains the same none will be needed. At the same time there is much to be said in favor of making the army more attractive than it is to-day. How this is to be done is a question for the future, just as any general reorganization of our forces must also be. When the war is over these matters can be dealt with properly."

THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT.

THERE have been reports of disaffection in Egypt, and as the British press has been reticent on the subject, it is surmised in Europe that the reported revolt of Egyptian native troops may have assumed serious proportions. This surmise, however, appears to be groundless, tho suspicion on the part of the conquerors appears to have caused a measure of discontent among the troops at Khartum. The Cairo *Muayad* says:

"The Egyptian officers are dissatisfied chiefly because all newspapers are denied them, with the exception of a couple of journals which are absolutely under British influence. Moreover, it seems as if every one not of English birth is regarded with utmost suspicion by the authorities, and when the soldiers were deprived of their ammunition, open revolt was the result. The men regained their cartridges by force, saying that they must have means to defend themselves against the Dervishes. It was on January 22, when eleven Maxim guns were sent from Khartum to South Africa, that this occurred. The prohibition of newspapers was, of course, the result of British reverses in South Africa."

The Cairo correspondent of the Paris *Matin* writes as follows:

"The mutiny has been quelled, the cartridges were returned to the authorities, and the ringleaders will be punished; but the matter is not ended there. Lord Cromer is very much embittered. Only a few days before the revolt, he had informed the British Government that the native troops were absolutely reliable, and that as many British battalions could be withdrawn as might be needed. The awakening has been somewhat rude, especially as blood has been shed. The English try to hide this fact, but I can prove it. Yet the court-martial will be very lenient. Sir Francis Wingate, the Sirdar who has replaced Kitchener, is good-natured, and he has no intention to increase the disaffection of his soldiers. The cause of it is easy to find. The Egyptian officers are dissatisfied with the humiliations imposed upon them by the English. They are placed under the command of Englishmen of lower rank than themselves, are underpaid, and are not permitted to obtain high rank.

"Since the mutiny the English have asked the Khedive to exert his influence, and this has naturally raised his prestige, as formerly he was not consulted at all, to prevent the people from regarding him as more than a mere cipher.

"It would be a great mistake to suppose, however, that the Egyptians are likely to rise against the yoke. The French papers which assert this are altogether wrong. The fellahin care nothing at all about politics, and in the cities the population is sullenly resigned. Only the religious element can cause a serious rebellion. The Mahdists and the Marabuts are still the only dangerous enemies of English rule on the Nile."

Five of the discontented officers have been deprived of their rank, and sent to Cairo for trial.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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PERSONALS.

NOT TO BE OUTDONE.—James Russell Lowell was a great student of dialect, One day while in England he entered a South Shields restaurant, and sat down opposite a barefooted Shields yokel, who had been walking, and whose feet were tired. "Waiter," he said, "bring me a steak and fried potatoes." The yokel leaned his elbows upon the table. "Bring me yan tee," he said. "Bring me a cup of coffee and rolls," continued Lowell. "Bring me yan tee," said the yokel. "And John, you may bring me a boot-jack," said Mr. Lowell. "Bring me yan, tee," added the yokel.

"Why, what on earth can you want with a boot-jack?" asked Lowell, surprised into asking the question. The retort nearly took away his breath. "Gan oway, ye fule," said the yokel; "d'ye think I canna eat a bootjack as well as ye?"—*Glasgow Evening Times.*

MADAME PATTI'S AUDIENCE OF ONE.—An interesting anecdote is told of Madame Patti in *The Westminster Gazette*: She had arranged to sing at a big concert in America, but when the night arrived the weather was very bad, and she felt she could not venture out. At the last moment she notified the management, who in turn notified the public, and she retired to her room in her hotel. After resting there for some little time she was disturbed by the continual sobbing of a little child in the next apartment. This crying became so distressing and hysterical that she felt impelled to find out what was the matter, and going to the room found a little girl in bed sobbing her heart out. After some coaxing and pressing Madame Patti learned that the child's mother had gone to the concert to hear her sing! "Mother's gone to hear Madame Patti, and I wanted to go, but mother said it was too wet and foggy, but she's gone and I wanted to go, oh! so bad. I never have heard Madame Patti sing, and she's going away to-morrow!" All this information and lament came out by degrees, Madame Patti goes on to say, and between gasps and sobs and grievous sighs. "I soothed the pretty thing as well as I could, and at last told her I would sing to her. But she would not hear of it; she wanted Madame Patti, and evidently thought I should make a very poor substitute. However, after a while I persuaded her to let me try—and not particularly graciously she consented, and I sang—for it was, I have said, only the muggy night air I was afraid of. I sang to the little girl, and she was gratified, and applauded and encored me. Presently I found her sitting up in bed and gazing at me intently, and suddenly she cried with pleasure in her voice, 'Why, *you are* Madame Patti!'" And the child's happiness seemed to be complete.

THE King of Spain has started by not being king in name only. His self-assertion is exhibited in the following, taken from *The Westminster Gazette* (London):

Some of the sayings and doings of the little king of Spain find a place in an article on his majesty in *The Captain*. The little king, we are told, can handle a difficulty with firmness and tact. The Pope is his godfather, and having received an autograph letter from his holiness, Alfonso made shift to answer it himself, His mother looked over the royal epistle and altered a misplaced capital, suggesting that a clean copy of the note be made. "Not at all," said his majesty; "my godfather did not see the letter before you made that alteration, and so he won't know that I didn't make it myself. I shall send it as it is." And he did.

Another anecdote runs as follows:

The tact with which his majesty manages the Queen Regent gives place to more peremptory methods in the case of less august persons. Driving out one day with his governess, the little king

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grew tired of acknowledging the salutations of his subjects, and, to put it plainly, went on strike. His governess protested. Alfonzo was firm. "Very well," said the lady at last; "if you do not obey me, I shall not allow you to go driving with me." "Halt!" cried the king to the coachman. The carriage stopped. "Here is a lady who wants to get down," said his Majesty, with provoking self-possession, indicating the governess. Every one smiled respectfully; the lady tried to look angry, and failed. Alfonso was master of the situation, and the carriage went on again.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Sharp Truth.—He jests at scars that never shaved himself.—*Yale Record.*

A Natural Episode.—"Did the Brooklyn man die a natural death?" "Oh, yes, he was run over by a trolley car."—*Princeton Tiger.*

A Good Reason.—"Why don't you marry that girl? She is a real pearl." "Ah, yes; but I don't like the mother of pearl."—*Exchange.*

Discouraging.—"He says his wife learned to sing in Paris." "That may be. She certainly can't sing in Philadelphia."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A New Gender.—TEACHER: "Willie, what's the masculine of laundress?"

WILLIE WISEGUY: "Chinaman!"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Disobedience to Orders.—"Fall in!" thundered the captain, as they were crossing the Tugela. "Not me, cap!" faltered the Dublin recruit, "Oi can't shwim."—*Chicago News.*

Every One's Duty.—BINGS: "What is the first duty of a man coming to America?"

BANGS: "The duty he pays on everything he brings with him."—*Harlem Life.*

Classic Arithmetic.—BRUTUS: "Hello, Cæsar, how many eggs did you eat for breakfast this morning?"

CÆSAR: "Et tu, Brute."—*Exchange.*

How Foolish!—RIVERS: "I froze my feet going home in the street-cars the other night."

BROOKS: "That was an idiotic thing to do. My feet froze too, but I didn't freeze them."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Arbitration.—SLIMSON: "Willie, where did you get that black eye?"

WILLIE: "It's all right, father. I've only been civilizing the boy next door."—*University of Chicago Weekly.*

Mixed Spices.—"Don't you think he has wonderful control over his voice?" said the young woman. "No," answered Miss Cayenne, "I can't say I think that. He sings every time any one asks him to."—*Washington Star.*

One of Those Foolish Questions.—"Hello!" exclaimed Mr. Jay Ascum; "What are you doing? Building a new shed?" "No," replied the long-suffering Mr. Outskirts, "I'm building an old one; can't you see I've torn the new one down?"—*Philadelphia Press.*

Accommodating.—"What have you got?" he inquired, as he seated himself at a table in the restaurant. "Almost everything," replied the waiter. "Almost everything? Well, give me a plate of that." "Certainly. 'Hash!'" screamed the waiter.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Spring Poets.—MISS SCRIBBLER: "Why are so many poems written on spring?"

MISS RHYMERR: "Oh, one can't help but write a poem on spring, you know! There's ring, thing, ding, king, sling, bring, sing, fling, wing, and a hundred other words all rime with spring, you know."—*Judge.*

Beginning Early.—VISITOR (viewing the new baby): "He's the very image of his father."

PROUD MOTHER: "Yes; and he acts just like him, too."

VISITOR: "Is it possible!"

PROUD MOTHER: "Yes; he keeps me up nearly every night."—*Chicago News.*

The Longest Sentence.—"How many of my scholars can remember the longest sentence they ever read?"

BILLY: "Please, mum, I can."

TEACHER: "What! Is there only one? Well, William, you can tell the rest of the scholars the longest sentence you ever read."

BILLY: "Imprisonment for life."—*Tit-Bits.*

Without Prejudice.—"My man," urged the Rev. Mr. Goodley, "can I not induce you to come into church?" "Oh! now, boss, I—er——" the poor tramp stammered. "I hope you have no prejudice against the church," the good man continued, eagerly. "No unpleasant recollection of your past suggested——" "Oh! No. I ain't got no grudge ag'in' the church. Mine wuz a home weddin'."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Current Events.

Monday, March 19.

—**Reports say that President Kruger** declares that the Boers will conquer or die in the attempt.

—Renewal of the **censorship in Natal** leads to the belief that **Sir Redvers Buller is about to** reopen the campaign in that quarter.

—**The German Emperor** makes an address at the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the **Academy of Sciences** at Berlin.

—**W. J. Bryan** addresses the Democratic convention in Nebraska.

—The **Metropolitan Street Railway** of New York City secures control of the **Third Avenue Railway** system.

—**Bishop Potter** talks of his recent trip around the world.

Tuesday, March 20.

—A reply to **Lord Roberts's charges of Boer treachery,** apparently written by Mr. Steyn, is given out.

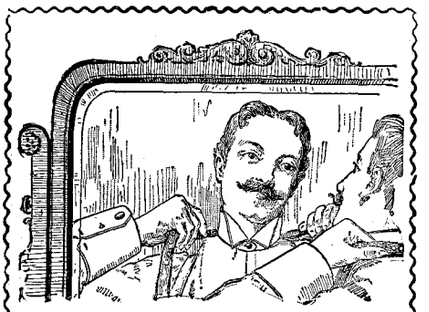
—**Lord Kitchener** enters Prieska without opposition.

—The **Boers, in their retreat** northward from Bloemfontein, blow up bridges, including those at Winburg and Kroonstad.

—**Secretary Root has authorized** General Davis, at San Juan, to give employment upon public works to surplus labor in Puerto Rico.

—**The bubonic plague** increases in India, nearly five thousand deaths being reported from Bengal in one week.

—The **conference committee on the Puerto Rican relief** bill reach an agreement, adopting a



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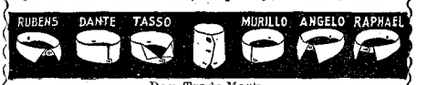

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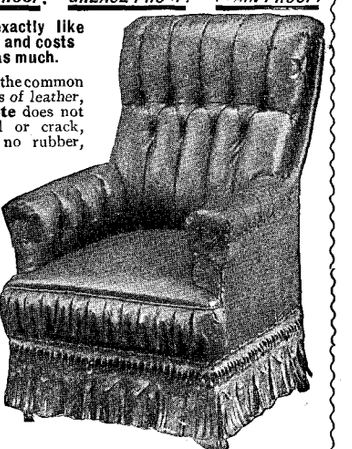

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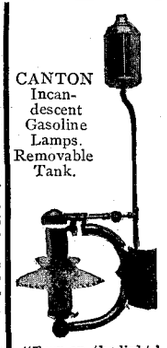

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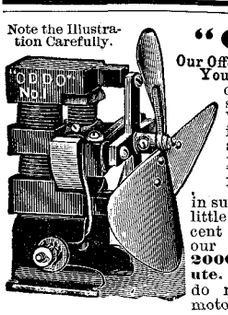

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compromise between the Senate and the House bills.

Wednesday, March 21.

—**The Boers opposing Lord Methuen** at Warrenton, on the Vaal River, are retiring toward Pretoria.

—The **Swiss Council** has replied to the Boer republic's **appeal for mediation,** regretting inability to grant the request.

—**Cecil Rhodes** sails from Cape Town for England.

—**Secretary Hay and Ambassador Cambon** sign a protocol, extending for one year the time set for the ratification of the Franco-American reciprocity treaty.

—**Admiral Dewey** is warmly received in Savannah.

Thursday, March 22.

—**General Roberts** reports that burghers in the Free States continue to surrender their arms and return to their farms.

—The **Boers report the defeat of General Gatacre** near Bethulie, Orange Free State, and the **repulse of the Mafeking relief** column under Colonel Plumer.

—In the Senate, the conference report on the **Puerto Rican relief bill** is discusssd.

—**A treaty providing for** the settlement by arbitration of claims of American citizens against Nicaragua is signed at the State Department.

—**D. Appleton & Co.,** the publishers, assign.

Friday, March 23.

—**General French,** with a cavalry brigade, is operating east of Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, **trying to intercept the Boers** retreating northward.

—The **relief column under Colonel Plumer** has been forced to retreat northward by the Boers, who are investing Mafeking.

—**James Lyall, acting British consul** at Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, is **assassinated** while leaving his office.

—The **conference report** on the Puerto Rican relief bill **is adopted by** a party vote of 35 to 15.

—**Ex-Consul Macrum** arrives in Washington, to appear before the House committee on foreign affairs.

Saturday, March 24.

—**Skirmishing is reported in Natal,** where the Boers are strongly entrenched.

—The session of the **Italian Chamber is suspended** on account of disorder.

—At the **request of Mr. Foraker,** the pending Puerto Rican bill was **sent back** to committee, in order that the tariff and civil government features may be separated.

—In the House, the **conference report on the Puerto Rican relief** bill is adopted.

—The ceremony of beginning work on the **rapid transit tunnel** takes place in City Hall Park.

—The cable Chess match is won by **Americans,** by score of 6 to 4.

Sunday, March 25.

—**General Clements enters Philippolis,** in the Orange Free State, and reads Lord Roberts's proclamation to the burghers, many of whom give up their arms.

—The **total British losses** thus far are estimated at **16,418** killed, wounded, and missing.

—The **coal famine in Germany** continues.

—The **harmony committee** on the Puerto Rican tariff question meets.

—Plans are proposed by which the **number of naval officers** may be increased.

—**Gabriele d'Annunzio,** the novelist and poet, joins the ranks of the Socialists in the Italian Chamber.

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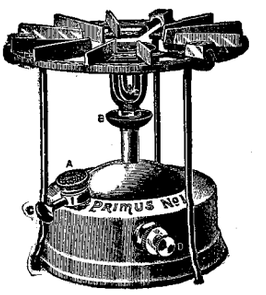

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Problem 463.

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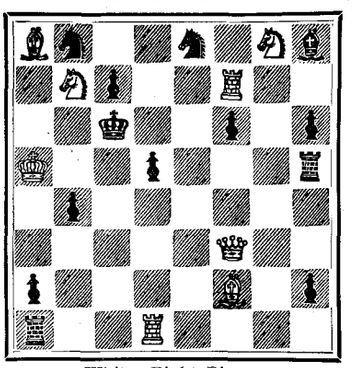

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White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 457.

Key-move, Kt—Q 5.

No. 458.

1. B—Kt 7 / K x P	2. Q—K B 8 ch / K—Kt 4	3. R x P, mate	
	2. ..... / K—Q 5	3. Q—Q 6, mate	
1. ..... / B x Q	2. R x P / K x R	3. P—B 7, mate	
	2. ..... / Any other	3. Kt—B 6, mate	
1. ..... / Kt—B 4	2. Q—Q 8 ch / Kt—Q 3	3. Q x Kt, mate	
	2. ..... / K x P	3. Q x P, mate	

Other variations depend on those given.

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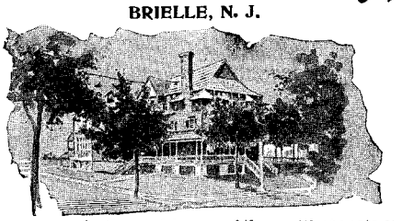

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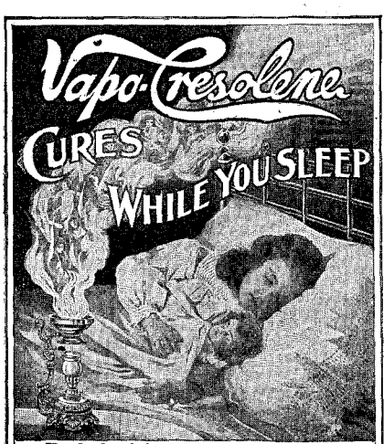

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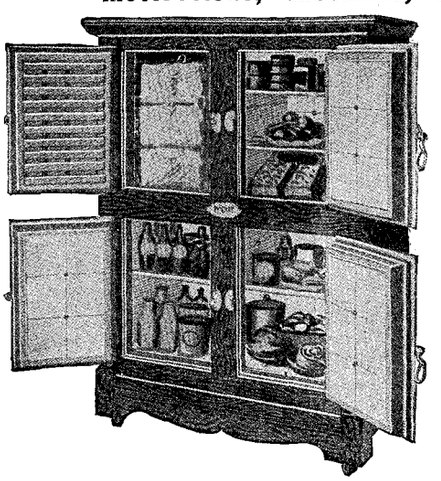

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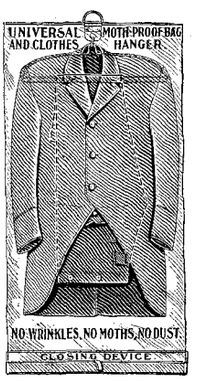

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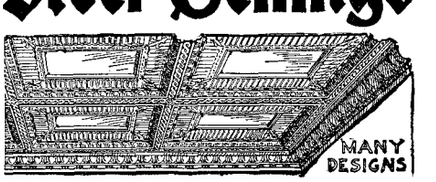

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The pairings, score, and openings are as follows:

United States.	*Great Britain.*	*Openings.*
1. Pillsbury..... ½	Blackburne... ½	Philidor.
2. Showalter.... ½	Lee..... ½	Queen's Pawn.
3. Barry.....1	Atkins..... 0	Sicilian Def.
4. Hodges.....1	Bellingham...0	Q's Gam. Dec.
5. Hymes..... ½	Mills .... ½	Sicilian Def.
6. Voigt 1	Lawrence.....0	Sicilian Def.
7. Marshall.....0	Jackson.....1	Ruy Lopez.
8. Bampton.....0	Jacobs.....1	K's Gam. Dec.
9. Newman..... ½	Ward..... ½	Q's Gam. Dec.
10. Delmar.....1	Trenchard....0	Queen's Pawn.
Total..... 6	4	

The Americans had the first move on the odd-numbered boards, and the Englishmen on the even-numbered.

The full score in detail of all the previous matches (given in THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 18, 1899) is as follows:

1896.

United States.	*Great Britain.*
H. N. Pillsbury.....0	J. H. Blackburne.....1
J. W. Showalter.....1	Amos Burn.....0
C. F. Burille.....1	H. E. Bird.....0
John F. Barry.....1	S. Tinsley.....0
Edward Hymes..... ½	C. D. Locock..... ½
A. B. Hodges..... ½	D. Y. Mills..... ½
Eugene Delmar..... ½	H. E. Atkins..... ½
D. G. Baird.....0	E. M. Jackson.....1
Total 4½	Total..... .....3½

1897.

H. N Pillsbury..... ½	J. H. Blackburne..... ½
J. W. Showalter... 1	C. D. Locock 0
C. F. Burille.....0	H. E. Atkins.....1
John F. Barry.....1	T. F. Lawrence.....0
Edward Hymes..... ½	D. Y. Mills..... ½
A. B. Hodges.....½	G. E. H. Bellingham.... ½
Eugene Delmar.....1	J. H. Blake.....0
Herman Helms.....0	H. M. Jackson.....1
F. M. Teed 0	H. H. Cole.....1
J. McCutcheon.....0	Herbert Jacobs.....1
Total.....4½	Total 5½

1898.

H. N. Pillsbury ..... ½	J. H. Blackbnrne..... ½
J. W. Showalter.....1	Amos Burn.....0
John F. Barry.....1	H. Caro..... 0
Edward Hymes ..... ½	H. E. Atkins..... ½
A. B. Hodges 1	G. E. H. Bellingham...0
Eugene Delmar.....0	D. Y. Mills.....1
D. G. Baird..... ½	C. D. Locock ..... ½
F. K. Young.....0	E. M. Jackson.....1
A. K. Robinson 0	Herbert Jacobs.....1
J. A. Galbreath.....0	H. W. R. Trenchard...1
Total.....4½	Total.....5½

1899.

H. N. Pillsbury 0	J. H. Blackburne 1
J. W. Showalter..... . 1	H. E. Atkins.....0
John F Barry.....1	T. F. Lawrence.....0
A. B. Hodges 1	E. M. Jackson.....0
Edward Hymes ..... ½	D. Y. Mills..... ½
H. Voigt..... ½	Herbert Jacobs..... ½
S. P. Johnston..... ½	C. D. Locock..... ½
F. Marshall ..... ½	— Wainwright..... ½
C Newman..... ½	G. E. H Bellingham... ½
D. G. Baird ..... ½	H. W. R. Trenchard.... ½
Total 6	Total.....4

The total score of all the matches:

	United States,	*Great Britain.*
1896.....	4½.....	3½
1897.....	4½.....	5½
1898.....	4½.....	5½
1899.	6	4
1900.....	6	4
Total.....	25½	22½

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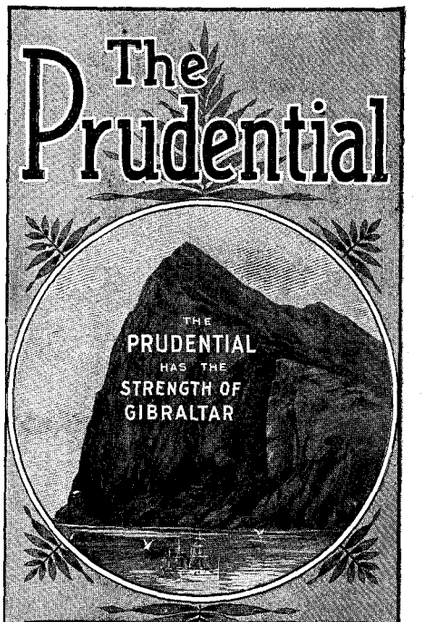

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